Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,660—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	CHINA	8600
8th "	SALSETTE	6000		
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8069		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....	8 June*	.....
City of Athens	5164	.....	.....	8 "	14 June
City of Lahore	6873	.....	17 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9230	.....	7 "	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	6551	8 June	1 July	23 July	
City of York	7992	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona	5800	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	23 "	13 "	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 "	23 "	
City of Lahore	6873	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 20 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7513	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9993	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7699	28 "	Naples..... 4 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8500	5 Oct.	Marseilles 23 Oct.	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	5321	16 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	22 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples.....8 Nov.	26 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6473	20 "	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9993	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	903
Liverpool	695	957	462	794

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Kola ..... 1205 Thurs. 6th June 9 a.m. Dwarka.... 1695 Friday 7th June † 6 a m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND SUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Tuesday 4th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 8th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Armoan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

1st June, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5835	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	33th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 503
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1088*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.. " 643 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail abou
Silesia	5160	G. Nicolich	6th June

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed-room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Paket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M.S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: "7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

"JELLSO"

HARMLESS TO THE SKIN. AN IDEAL SOAP FOR MOTORISTS. CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

FOR WASHING MOTOR-CARS AND CARRIAGES

DOES not injure enamel, varnish or paint.

Oil or dirt can be removed from motor-cars, carriages, painted doors, windows and the hands without water.

Washes perfectly without injuring the materials.

A perfect cleanser for all purposes.

Jellso contains no acids or chemicals injurious to the skin. It can be used in absolute safety even though the hands are scratched or cut.

Jellso is not a luxury for the wealthy motorist only. It is very inexpensive.

One washing with Jellso makes an old car like new. It is not at all necessary to use Jellso every time the car is washed, once a week or even less is sufficient to keep the varnish bright with very little polishing.

Water will not remove grease when it is used alone. Either the varnish is left streaky and dull or a lot of time is wasted in polishing. This time would be much more advantageously employed in overhauling the machinery, and thereby lessening the risks of breakdowns on the road.

If you are sceptical. TRY A SMALL TIN FOR AS. 6,

And we feel sure you will become for evermore a strong supporter of "JELLSO." Sold in tins As. 6, As. 12, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS FOR: NAPIER MOTORS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST EUROPEAN FIRM IN BOMBAY.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND TOBACCONISTS.

FREE DELIVERY ON ALL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION From 10 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. Daily, Including SUNDAY.

—:o:—

CONDOR & SONS, SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & CO. ESTABLISHED 1870.

FREE DELIVERY.

Dispensing Department open night and day, accuracy and purity guaranteed. Charges most moderate.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, to suit all tastes and all pockets, fresh stock just received.

Oilmanstores, Patent Medicine's Toilet Requisites etc. Regular fresh shipments, quality guaranteed.

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED AT OUR EXPENSE.

Lists free on Request. Trial Solicited.

Please Mention this paper.

Address: 61, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, (Opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.)

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort,

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Graham Geary, &c. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,

SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available

KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF ATHENS,"
ARRIVED on 31st May, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chalfedon broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned declines to survey Goods removed to the Customs Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 31st May 1912.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

MONDAY, the 2rd June, being a Public Holiday, the BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED, on that day.

NOTICE.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING announced for the 3rd June, 1912, has been POSTPONED and the said Meeting will be held in the Committee Room of Gorton Castle, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1912, at 12-30 P. M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS.

OWING to MONDAY 3rd June, 1912, being a Public Holiday, the UP LONAVLA EXPRESS from LONAVLA to BOMBAY, will RUN on TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1912, instead of Monday.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th May 1912.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD.
75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOSE who have subscribed and promised to SUBSCRIBE SHARES of the above-named Corporation are requested to send the application, money and the application forms as the work of the above Corporation is to be commenced very soon.

The Branches are to be OPENED at LONDON, PARIS and at several places in India to undertake all kinds of Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS will be accepted and current accounts will be opened.

The above-named Corporation will act as Commission Agents and will supply information as to the investments to the Shareholders and constituents.

C. I. PAREKH, & Co.,
(i.e., CHHOTALAL ISHWARDAS PAREKH),
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1082 of 1910.

1. SHAVAKSHA DADABHOY SHROFF and
2. HORMASJI DADABHOY SHROFF, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Khetwady outside the Fort. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

CURSETJI JAMSETJI CHANDANA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady outside the Fort..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrent of sale of immoveable property dated the 15th day of April, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of defendant abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs abovenamed in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khetwady 7th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 2153, 2154, and 2172, New Nos. 9251, Old Survey Nos. 779, 780 and 797, New Survey Nos. 5467 and 2
——and assessed by the Collector of Assessment 5468,
under D Ward No. 1985, and Street Nos. 20, 22, and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the South by the property of Ardesir and Byramji, proprietors of English Hote, and on the North by the property known as Chinoy Building.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 30th day of June, 1912, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1912.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th May, 1912.

TASMANIAN ORCHARD LANDS.

MR. E. V. KNIGHT, of the firm of SADLEIR and KNIGHT, Launceston, Tasmania, Orchard Agents and Secretaries of the Northern Tasmanian Fruitgrowers' Association purposes arriving in Calcutta about the 27th May, 1912, to give full information respecting the Orchard industry and to arrange for the planting of the orchards for intending emigrants to Tasmania.

Mr. Knight is making this journey to India in response to requests from Anglo-Indian clients who are desirous of settling in Tasmania and he will be glad to meet all interested enquirers during his visit.

His proposed time of arrival at the various centres will be advertised in the leading papers about the end of May and meanwhile all letters addressed to him care of "Englishman" Calcutta will find him on his arrival there.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

OWING to MONDAY, 3rd June, 1912, being a Public Holiday, the following LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN on that day :—

No.	113	Down	Kurla	Local	Bombay	Dep. 8-25
,,	117	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 11-47
,,	119	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 13-43
,,	121	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 15- 5
,,	125	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 17-10
,,	127	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 17-35
,,	112	Up	Kurla	Local	Kurla	Dep. 8-40
,,	118	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 13-25
,,	120	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 15- 0
,,	122	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 16-20
,,	124	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 18- 5
,,	73	Down	Thana	Bombay	,,	5-50
,,	81	,,	,,	,,	,,	8-40
,,	89	,,	,,	,,	,,	16-30
,,	93	,,	,,	,,	,,	18- 0
,,	74	Up	,,	Thana	,,	7-25
,,	80	,,	,,	,,	,,	9-28
,,	90	,,	,,	,,	,,	19-40
,,	95	,,	,,	,,	,,	21-40
,,	45	Down	Kalyan	Bombay	,,	5-30
,,	44	Up	,,	Kalyan	,,	8.50
,,	48	,,	,,	,,	,,	8-59
,,	56	,,	,,	,,	,,	19-52

,, 48 Up Sunday Train will run instead of No. 48 Week day train.

,, 57 and 59 Down Kalyan Locals will stop at all Stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st May, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16. APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT VERSOVA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for J. A. R. Branson, Esq., Official Assignee of Madras, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Cassim Mahomed Dama, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Versova Taluka Salsette, zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 5771 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, bearing Survey No. 55, and Pot No. 1, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Fazal Mahomed Dama, south by the property belonging to Abdul Alladin Mahomed Dama and another, east by public passage, and on the west by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Madras, at their office at Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE GAS CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Goolam, Hoosein an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rangari Mohala, Abdul Rehman Street out of Fort, on FRIDAY, the 7th June at 2-30 p. m.

A large number of rich cut glass 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, light gas chandeliers of various designs and pattern, table hanging and floor lamps, spare lamp goods, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman consisting of tables, chairs, sideboard, bedstead, Army and Navy compliedstands and camp folding tables etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, 4 cases litho pictures.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome grey Arab horse, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria, in splendid condition with a bay Australian horse and a set of new English leather harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. R. M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-law, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th and WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at "Cooper House" Cuffe Parade Colaba, (on the sea side) the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood plain and carved household furniture by Maple, Robert and Benjamin, &c. belonging to the deceased consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, made to order large sliding dining table for 25 persons, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards with drawers and cupboards, dinner wagons, artistic made screens, marble top tables, drawing-room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, electric table fans, table, hall, and wall lamps, 4 lights wall candelebras, rich cabinets and ornaments, majolica flower pots, mirror back large jardineers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest-of-drawers, large English Mahogany wardrobes, dressing chival, with side drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, headed door screens and purdahs, copper and aluminium utensils, ice box, rich garden flower pots and tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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TO-NIGHT,
THE VENGEANCE OF THE MAFIA
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TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

Tickets Rupee 1; Ladies Free.

MONDAY, 3RD JUNE,
LAST DAY! LAST DAY!!

As this is the Birthday of H. M. the KING-EMPEROR.

"MAIDANIA."
WILL BE OPEN
FREE! FREE!!

Doors Open 4-0.

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6-30 to 8-30,

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OLD FAVORITES with
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And We Wont Get Home Till Morning.
"APRES MOI LE DELUGE."

"YOU ARE
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For some time past you have been lowspirited, Matters have gone wrong altogether and you do not know what to do; you are in doubt, you suspect something, you worry and all seems dark and hopeless, your nights are sleepless and your mental agonies have considerably weakened your Body, in fact you despair and you think all is lost. For all this,

"THERE IS A REASON."

Have you ever considered the fact that every human being is ruled by an aura and by the planets and that both aura and planets have a positive influence upon all our actions, our likes, dislikes, our success or failure. Do you know that planetary conditions have absolutely everything to do with Wills, Estates, Buying or Selling of property, Speculation, Investments, Love or Marriage and Health, etc.

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There is no such thing as an Evil Eye—but there is such a thing as a "Planetary Spell" whenever everything goes wrong with you. When you meet with heavy losses, your Health fails and when all sorts of troubles, miseries, sorrows and general bad luck assails you. Your aura and planets are against you.

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Will even reunite the separated and so cause a state of contentment. It will teach you how to attract, control and change the thoughts, the intentions, actions or character—so that you will reach the highest possible development of mental vigour, health, happiness and success.

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Rooms 439, 440 and 441.

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Collegians and Students Specially Invited.
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Full of Historical Interest
AT AMERICA-INDIA
The Most Sensational Picture of
THE RISE AND FALL OF
ECCLESIASTICAL AND MONARCHICAL POWER.
KING HENRY II'S SAD FATE
The following will be useful :—

Archbishop of Canterbury. He flourished in the reign of King Henry the second (1154 to 1189). Son of Gilbert Becket, rich merchant and Mayor of London. Brought to King's notice by Henry's Chief Adviser Archbishop Theobold. Appointed Chancellor of the Royal Seal. After the death of Theobold Becket is put in his place, after due penance (1162). King's quarrel with the clergy. The reason is a clergyman is not hanged for murder like a layman, but is shut up in a monastery for life. The quarrel becomes very bitter, and the king puts to death father Gerald his confessor for exhorting him to put away Rosamand, his mistress. Afterwards he calls a meeting of barons and clergy at Clarendon, and the result is the famous "Constitution of Clarendon" by which the power of the clergy is considerably curtailed. But Becket denounces it, and has to leave the country. After six years he returns, but sess his right and power passed over, and he excommunicates the offending prelates. Henry is greatly tired of the doings of Becket and cries out in a moment of passion "Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?" The grim might ride. Four knights wishful to please the king crosses the channel in haste and hurries to Canterbury. There in his own Cathedral Becket is murdered (1170). King is informed of it. Afterwards his own Sons rise against him, and the king makes penance before Becket's tomb partly from real sorrow, and partly to win back the support of his people.

Becket died bravely, and for hundreds of years afterwards he was honoured as a saint. His shrine became the most famous in England, and thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the land went in crowds to pray before his tomb.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Honolulu	San Francisco
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

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DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$ 1,500,000

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Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
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Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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C. H. WILSON,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nowara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
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PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
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BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS TO THE WESTERN SIDE OF MAHIM STATION, B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Sebastian Pereira and John Francis Pereira, Administrators of the estate of the late Gabriel Francis D'Silva, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st day of June, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned plots on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Upper Mahim, to the west side of Mahim Station, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241·1 square yards and bounded on the East, North and South, by the properties of St. Michael's Church and on the West by the property originally of G. F. D'Silva but now of Bartholomeo Quiny.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax or land ground situate at Upper Mahim, to the West side of Mahim Station in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4901·3 square yards and bounded on the North by the property of St. Michael's Church, on the East partly by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway, and partly by the property of St. Michael's Church, on the South partly by the properties of Devidass Morarji and on the West partly by the property of St. Michael's Church and partly by the property of late Mr. G. F. D'Silva and now of Bartholomeo.

Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Upper Mahim to the West side of Mahim Station in the registration sub-disrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 479.2 square yards and bounded on the North by the property of S. A. Pereira, on the East by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the South and West by the property of St. Michael's Church.

The said three properties bear New Survey Nos. 1/108, 1/107, and 2/265 and Municipal G. Ward Nos. 5783, 5787, 5788 and 5990 and Street Nos. 259, 263, 264 and 466.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys to the said administrators at their office 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Khetwadi 1st Lane, or Ardeshir Dady Street.

By the order of the Owner, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 2nd day, of June, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 162·2·9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street of Khetwadi 1st Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 1554, and Street No. 16, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the aforesaid Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the west by the property of Cowasji Hormusji Narielwalla, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasji Rustomji Mogra, and on or towards the south by the property of the Nowroji Bhicaji Mistry, and the said property are in the occupation of the tenants of the Owner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at 3rd Bhoiwada Street (near Swami Narayan Temple), Bhuleshwar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorney for Mr Kilachand Devchand the 1st mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nagindass Ranchordass Siroff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee and contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of June, 1911, and made between the said Nagindass Runchordass Saroff of the first part, Bhaidass Thakordass of the second part the said Kilkachand Devchand therein described as first mortgagee of the third part and Bomanji Bhicaji Cooper and Meherjibhai Bomanji Cooper therein described as the second mortgagees of the fourth part Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of pension and tax and partly Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 1920 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of 3rd Bhoiwads Street, Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 732, 386, and New Nos. 3350 and 2266, Old Survey No. 6285 and New Survey Nos. 579 1A and 1B-573 and 1-378 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 5511 to 5513 to 5521 and Street Nos. 7. 9. 11. 13 and 15 and 80-82 and bounded as follows i.e:—On or towards the East by the property formerly of Dharamsey Virji but now known as Gulalwadi on or towards the South by the aforesaid 3rd Bhoiwada Street, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Purshotamdas Pranjiwandass and partly by a passage and on or towards the North partly by the property of Shrinathjee and partly by the property now or formerly of Manilal Hurjiwandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st June, 1912.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mooltan," May 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan," with the English mails of the 17th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning and brought the following passengers :—

Abbott, Mrs. H. A.
Abbott, Miss.
a Court, Capt. R. E.
Holmes.
Archer, Mr. A. G.
Babbrowitzki, Mr.
Bahadur, Mr. D. N.
Beatty, Mrs.
Bishop, Miss Sybil.
Bonus, Mr. A. R.
Captain, Mr. M. S.
Carstaogen, Director Max.
Chapman, Mr.
Clare, Miss V. L.
Cockburn, Brig.-Gen. W. F.
Craigie, Mr. A.
Crocker, Mr. H. M.
Croloy, Mr. F.
Daliry, Mr. E.
Davnr, Hon. Justice Sir Dinshaw.
Dobbs, Miss E. M.
Domingues, Mr. J.
Downs, Mrs. H. M.
Drake, Mr. S.
Drake, Mrs.
Dwane, Mr. F. C.
Ezaat, Mr. Ibrahim.
Fairtairs, Capt. D. A.
Ferrary, Mr. A. J.
Finnecy, Mr. P.
Fry, Mr. A. M.
Ghosh, Dr. B. C.
Ghosh, Mrs. two children and infant.
Gill, Mr. D. S.
Gillow, Mr. G.
Goodwill, Rev. F.
Gordon, Major B. S. M.
Gregory, Miss M.
Hambleton, Miss C. L.
Hardy, Mr. E. H.
Harington, Lieut. W. G.
Heneker, Lt.-Col. and Lt.-Col. W. C. G.
Hopton, Capt. G. W.
Hosking, Mrs. and infant
Howard, Mrs. S. W.
Howard, Mrs.
Howe, Mr. C. M.
Howies, Mr. J.
Huddlestone, Mrs. E. W.
Hughas, Mr. J. W.
Hunt, Miss.
Ireland, Dr. T.
Jayaram, Mr.
Jenkins, Mr. J. D.
Jones, Mr. E.
Jones, Mr. J. P.
Kavanagh, Mr. Chas.
Kidnear, Mr. N. B.
Lal, Mr. R. M.
Lean, Mr. R.
Lefebure, Mr. R.
Little, Capt. J. W.
Little, Miss.
Lloyd, Mr. W. J.
Lockwood, M. P. Col. the Rt. Hon. M.
Lockwood, Mr. Robert valet (Mr. Tumble).
Lowson, Mr. C. S.
Lysaght, Mr. W.
MacBean, Mr. W. G.
Mahmud, Mr. Syed.
Mainprize, Mr. L. R.
Marr, Mr.
Maung, Su. Mr.
Mberaki, Mrs.
McGeorge, Mrs.
McGeorge, Miss.
Menzies, M. P. Sir Walter.
Menzies, Lady.
Minnitt, Mr. J. E.
Minnitt, Mrs.
Motafram, Mr. M. B.
Mould, Rev. H.
Murdoch, Mr. James A.
Murdoch, Mrs.
Perceval, Mrs.
Reynolds, Mr. George B.
Roberts, Mr. W. A.
Robertson, Mrs. W. G.
Rooke, Mr. C. E.
Rybot, Capt. W. L.
Saida, Mrs.
Scott, Capt. J. W. L.
Sharp, Mrs. J. M. and infant.
Shott, Mr.
Smith, Rev. P. G.
Stoney, Mr. H. H.
Suttie, Mr. P. E.
Suttie, Mrs.
Talbot, Comdr. H. F.
Tazzi, Mr. M.
Tazzi, Mrs. M.
Thompson, Mr. F. B.
Thompson, Mr. T. A. E.
Thompson, Mrs.
Thompson, Mr. D. A.
Thompson, Mrs. D. A.
Torpy, Mr. F. A.
Varley, Mrs. A. W. infant and (Miss Moore).
Waghorn, Major N. W.
Wale, Mr. P. Russell.
Wetherell, Mr. W. S.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Persia," June 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Persia," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Ahrle, Miss
Adie, Mr C J
Ahmin Hassan, Mr
Annandale, Dr N
Bannerman, Mrs H
Barker, Mr A N
Barr, Mrs and 2 children
Bell, Mr W M
Blythe, Mr D
Brewster, Major
Bull, Mrs C S
Barton Brig-Genel, E B
Bidie, Mrs G
Billinge, Mr J
Birkmyre, Mr A
Blakeney, Lt-Col W S A and Mrs
Brooke, Mr W J C and Mrs
Brown, Gunner S
Chapman, Mr
Clarke, Mr G Somers
Coggan, Mr R D
Cole, Mrs and child
Colston, Mr C
Cossart, Miss
Crow, Mrs and Miss
Campbell, Mr R G
Crommelin-Brown, Miss
Crouch, Mr G
Das, Mr P C
Davies, Mr F T
Deans, Mr H B E
Dunk, Mr H R
Dwarkadas, Mr C
Evans, Mr E T and 2 children
Eliott, Miss
Esson, Mr E O
Fagan, Mrs J L
Fitzgerald, Capt E A
Foy, Dr F A
Freund, Mr J J
Froom, Sister P B
Forsyth, Mrs W L
Fox Herbert, Mr R C
Gravell, Mr A
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Grahame, Mrs
Haig, Mr H G
Hartley, Mr and Mrs P W
Hart, Mr F
Herman, Miss N C
Heyecock, Mr H F
Hobart, Mr R C A S
Holmes, Capt H L
Hyland, Mr A
Hadow, Mr P F
Hallifax, Mr H W
Henderson, Capt
Howard, Capt C A
Holeeberg, Mrs H
Hyde Smith, Mr V G
Inman, Mr S Y
Jesselsohn, Mr W
Jago, Mr E J
Javeri, Mr and Mrs D K
Johnstone, Mr W
Kemball, Lt Col C A
Kemball, Mrs
Khan, Mr and Mrs M M and child
Kitchen, Mr A J W
Kitchen, Mrs
Lloyd, Capt W H A
Linard, Mrs
Leslie, Mr M and Miss
Lawson, Mrs
Liston, Maj, Mrs and child
Lowther, Mr A J N
Marshall, Mr
McPherson, Mrs R
Murray, Mr and Mrs J
Malcolm, Mr R
Merrony, Mr C and son
Moss, Mr M E
North, Mrs D H and infant
Naokes, Mr
Onrad, Capt
Ora, Mr and Mrs V N and infant
Parelwalla, Mr R B
Peters, Mrs child and infi
Pento, Mrs S M 2 children and 2 infants.
Pope, Miss
Pack, Mr H
Paton, Mr and Mrs A and child
Fading, Mr P
Pens, Mr Domingo R
Prance, Mr B C
Prentice, Mr N
Raper. Mrs J C D
Ratan, Mr S
Robinson, Mrs and 3 children
Robinson, Mr and child
Russell, Mr C A
Remington, Mr G L
Robertson, Mr Fulton
Scott-Skerving, Mr O
Sherman, Mr and Mrs J
Shorrock, Mr F
Slone, Mr and Mrs F W
Smith, Mrs H Dill
Spence, Mr R B
Sowther, Mr A J N
Strain, Mr J B
Strang, Mr J
Sweetnam, Maj S W
Sharma, Mr D D
Singh, Mr H
Stokes, Capt C B
Swan, Mr and Mrs
Tambe, Mr G L
Taylor, Mr W E
Thomas, Mr A C
Tomlinson, Mr H
Tilden, Mr W J
Timmins, Mr J
Todd Naylor, Miss
Tucker, Mr R H and Mrs
Vincent, Maj H
Ward, Mr and Mrs T L G
Weston, Mr N E
Wild, (ICS) Mr C E
Young, Mr A D
Ward, Mr A J W
Wootton, Mr R F
Zuberbuhler Mr and Mrs
Zuberbuhler, Miss and Master

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 30th May to 6 a.m. on the 31st May :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	6	7
Same date last year.....	13	10
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		98
Same date last year.....		97

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—May 10, at Boyne House, Cannongate Road, Hythe, Kent, the wife of Col G G Cunningham, C B, D S O, late the Sherwood Foresters and Royal Scots, of a son.

SEODON—May 12, at Sidmouth, Devonshire, the wife of Lieut-Colonel C Y Seddon, Indian Army, of a son.

TRAVERS—May 9, at Bourne Lodge, Farnham, the wife of Ernest A O Travers, of Kuala Lumpur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLOCKEY—WALKER—May 4, at the King's Chapel, Gibraltar, Hartley Sanders Blockey, 1st South Staffordshire Regt, son of S H Blockey, of Rostrevor Sevenoaks, Kent, to Mabel Alice Napier, daughter of Mr and Mrs Walker, of Home Lodge, Plymouth, and Hopewell, Walker's Wood, Jamaica.

RENDEL—MARSHALL—May 11, at St Stephen's, Shottermile, Richard Meadows Rendel, Royal Field Art., son of James Meadows Rendel, of 7 Courtfield Road, to Julia Margaret, daughter of William Cecil Marshall, of Tweenways, Hindhead.

DEATHS.

HARVEY—May 9, at 9 Camden Crescent, Dover, Col Charles Smith Harvey, retired, Royal Art, aged 71.

JOSE—May 12, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Portland, Francis William Rowe Jose, engineer-commander, Royal Navy, aged 44.

SEWELL—May 8, the wife of E J Sewell, late Madras Civil Service, aged 60. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on May 11, at the Kensington Cemetery, Hanwell.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Losers are always in the wrong."—Wall Street Maxim.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gazerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., (S. T.) to-day. (Admission fee.) :—

March.....La Rustirata Italiana.....Dreschor
Valse .....The Pink Lady .....Ivan Caryll
Selection ...La Cigale .....E. Audran
Song .. —...Kashmiri Love Song ...A. W. Finden
Selection ...Dorothy .....Alfred Cellier
Idyl .....Softly Unawares.....Paul Lincke
Valse .....The Choristers .....Bernard Phelps
Selection.....The Dollar Princess ...Leo Fall
Two Step ...Paddling Paddies .....Airlie Dix

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6.15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....With Sword and Lance ...Starke
Overture .....Marinarella .....Facik
Valse .....The Wedding Dance .....Linckе
Selection .....Faust .....Gounod
Humoreske .....Dvorak
Idyll.....The Glow Worm .....Lincke
Selection .....The Earl and Girl .....Caryll
Two Step.....Julie .....Joyce

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Bavarda.....Starke
Overture .....Tancredi .....Rossini
Selection.....The Orchid .....Caryll
Valse .....Mein Schonster Tagin Berlin.Gung'l
Selection.....The Dairymaids .....Rubens
Valse .....Morgenblatter .....Strauss
Morceau .....Humoreske .....Dvorak
Galop .....The Sleigh Ride .....Jullien

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Abdullakhan Badulkhan, a Mahomedan aged about seventy years, died yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital from the effects of injuries received by being accidentally burnt on Sunday last.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Notwithstanding the warning given by the usual signals, Luxmibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five, attempted to cross the Port Trust railway lines at Sewree on Thursday evening and was knocked down by a locomotive. She received several injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

LEPER, WEARY OF LIFE.—At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Bala Krishna, a Hindu leper aged about forty. The deceased had been out of employment for some time and used to say that he was tired of life. On the night of Thursday last, he jumped into the Dhobi Talao. A police sepoy jumped in and brought him out but he was dead. A verdict of "suicide" was returned.

MR. NANDLAL MANEKLAL MUZUMDAR, B. A., F. R. E. S., Barrister-at-Law of Bombay, the first Indian to come over to England to study at the London School of Economics and Political Science, in the University of London, has been elected Chairman of the Students' Union. This is the first time that such an honour has been conferred on an Indian in any English University or College.

A DRINK VICTIM.—Narsu Babaji, a Hindu shoemaker aged about thirty, went into a grog-shop on Thursday evening with two Mahomedans and indulged in liquor. Thereafter he took two Mahomedans to his house, where he became quarrelsome and the Mahomedans left him and went downstairs. Narsu abused them and they retorted from the road. He then wanted to go down, but was prevented by his people, and in a rage jumped out of the window onto the second floor, a height of about thirty feet, and fractured his skull. A police sepoy had him removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

A BOMBAY SPLENDOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be grateful if a reader will give me the name of the tree in the University garden now full of pink-white blooms, opposite Asquith and Lord's.—Yours, etc.,

F. R. BADER,
Thana.

EN PASSANT.

Vigilance on the part of a branch of the Customs Service is a standing guarantee that the public is not imposed on with regard to the importation of one thing under the name of another, and the experience of late years has proved that precautions taken have very materially secured, among other things, more genuine trade descriptions. The Customs Act facilitates prompt action, the Collector, or his Deputy, being able to deal in a summary manner with offenders, inflicting a penalty which not infrequently means confiscation of a consignment and a fine in addition. Continental houses have been the greatest culprits in endeavouring to foist upon the Indian consumer frauds in almost every line of trade.

A good deal was bare-faced cheating, primarily due to the demand of native merchants for a thing at a price, which was next door to impossible. The dealer on one side of the street wanted to 'beat' his rival on the other. He wanted to sell an article at a lower price, and made it worth the while of the manufacturers to descend to incorrect marking, or reducing the quality by some other means. It would one time be in stamping a 30-inch singlet as 34 ; putting "four-fold" on a collar, which was merely doubled cloth ; marking a tin 1lb. when it panned out at 14 ounces; putting 20 sheets of writing paper, etc., as a quire ; or, Great Scott !—labelling German potato spirit "Highland Malt Whiskey." There was no end to the dodges, which broke out in fresh places as one line became detected and impossible. The system will probably never entirely disappear. English firms, like Rodger of Sheffield for instance, encountered, for a long time, peculiarly disadvantageous competition for continental houses openly counterfeited trade mark and name. Names with similar reputation for certain manufactures had a hold on the market. Even the apparently most ignorant native buyer pinned his faith on the article bearing the mark under which it originally came out, but, in time, represented some cheap non-British brand by which, until use had proved its inferiority, he swore. Widened enterprise in continental houses was not brought into significance before the imposition of the import duties early in the nineties, since which era the process of purging has gone on. Activity in administering the Merchandise Marks Act has prevented, as a rule, English or vernacular labelling, without the qualification of origin in the same character, so that ignorance is not imposed on to any great extent. But this has ceased to hold terrors for those concerned, be they manufacturers, or sellers, and it has resolved itself, to some extent, in a preference of many foreign-made articles which can now be obtained in the quality to suit taste and pocket.

The recent case of the "Skipper Sardines" at home may probably put our local, zealous Customs inspecting staff on the "qui vive", though it may not be so easy to decide "if a sardine is a sardine, or something else" quite in the way that the Guildhall magistrate did. There are two varieties technically known as "Clupea pilchardus" and "Clupea sprattus." The former would be the genuine article according to the judgment given, while the latter would represent the more commonly tinned species. There are a good many, who will disagree with Sir George Woodman in deciding that the original fish called a sardine represented the genuine pilchard. He admits that for twenty years the identity has been lost. We should have to go back double that time to establish any connection, if it really ever existed, between the descriptions. The term "sardine" more likely arose from the fact that small fish, the young, perhaps, of the 'tunny' among others, were indiscriminately preserved in oil and exported from Sardinia. Pilchards are common to Cornwall, and these are tinned, or used to be, as "pilchards in oil." Sardine is a general description as much as 'leather' or 'cloth' is. And it does not matter what small fish are used if the preparation is carefully done and the oil of the best. The latter is the great point. In the cheap varieties now in the market, the commonest oil is too often used. The best French sardines are finally tinned with pure olive oil, and the delicacy forms a most wholesome adjunct to the table.

If one could experience more activity in local circles on the question of viands, either preserved or fresh, there would be something to be grateful for. The public is cheated and poisoned to an extent that is not realised. The 'ghee' question we are most familiar with. In these days one scarcely recognises what this commodity really is. The law should not admit of any admixture whatever in articles for consumption. It should be prohibited that 'ghee' be sent out in a mixed state. If a consumer wants fat he should ask for it under that name, if ghee, so demand it. This is only one of many items attached to domestic needs that call for more scrutiny, and, where abuse is located, a less unwield method of securing punishment than resource to the magistrates' courts now entails. Another thing occurs to mind at the moment, viz., that a tin of butter sold as half or one pound should have the tin weighed in. Tin, or rather tinned iron is far cheaper than butter, and if you want it it is better bought in its original package. It should be made penal for any dealer to act the lie.

The rumour that there was a liklihood of Colonel Seeley succeeding Sir George Clarke seemed to have begun and ended in the imagination of "Capital." The present Government replete as it might appear to be in regenerators, cannot very well spare a specialist in one of the immediate crying necessities of the time. Aviation is marked as an indispensable attribute to the warfare of the immediate future and recent accounts in home papers indicate that the Government has commenced to lay in a fleet. One just accepted for the Admiralty completed its journey from Issy-les-Moulineaux to headquarters, Eastchurch, in a few hours where it was taken over by the Royal Flying Corps and made successive trials the same day with different officers at the helm. Aerial racing has been instituted and at the meet at Brooklands on the 13th April, in which five competitors started there was a margin for the winner of 35 yards only, the others being close together. It seems evident that in the manufacture of these machines perfection is being rapidly attained and it will only require the man for the wheel. Colonel Seeley in his official capacity at the War Department has this matter in hand, and it could scarcely be deemed consistent policy to experiment with him in another direction, especially with the difficult post of Bombay, as the objective for militarism here is the last quality of a Governor, and we know that the officer named is nothing, if not military, although holding his rank only in the auxiliary service.

The last resource of the late unfortunate to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, the man Seddon, was to endeavour to excite the Judge's sympathy on the strength of his being a brother Freemason. He made a passionate appeal during the closing scene of the trial in which he invoked the aid of the Great Architect of the Universe by which, as it appears to be the appellation most commonly assigned to the Deity by members of the Order, he made himself known to the Judge as a Freemason. Mr. Justice Bucknell's connection with the Fraternity has been a more or less prominent feature in his career, of the truer principles of which he possessed a more correct knowledge than the perverter of the law before him. "From what you have said," ran the closing words of the Judge, "you and I know we both belong to one Brotherhood. It is all the more painful to me to say what I am saying. But our Brotherhood does not encourage crime. On the contrary it condemns it. I pray you again to make your peace with the Great Architect of the Universe. Mercy, pray for it, ask for it." Instances are not often recorded where Judge and criminal meet each other as Freemasons in the Court of Justice,—that is in England. In America papers often make capital out of offences traced to Freemasons, for there are in that remarkable world, more active than passive opponents of Freemasonry. The connection, with or reference to Freemasonry in the instance at point is unsatisfactory, for Seddon, as we know, maintained his innocence to the end. Public opinion was dead against him from the first, and had worked itself to so high a pitch that the wife of the murderer was mobbed in Hyde Park at a meeting, where she endeavoured to influence petitioners for his reprieve. As the last written words of the sentenced prisoner (written to a sister) breath piety, and professed resignation to his fate, and the trace of invective against the law in the same breath, they remain as the last gasp of bluff in the career of one who apparently had little of manliness and less of Freemasonry about him.

LE TATILLON.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The recent advance of the monsoon on the West Coast has exhausted itself and only a few scattered falls of rain occurred in the Peninsula. In Lower Burma, Bihar and Kashmir also a few falls are reported. Fairly general rain fell in the north of Upper Burma, Assam, North Bengal, and in the plains of North-West India dust-storms occurred locally. The principal amounts of rain are,—Bhamo, Divabri and Cherrapunji each one inch; Mymensingh two inches; Dinajpore four inches, and Purnea an inch and a half of rain.

Forecast:—Local rain along the Western Himalayas, otherwise no large change.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which arrived in Bombay to-day experienced fine weather with light wind, and calm. Ordinarily, the monsoon has by this time extended over the western portion of the Arabian Sea and rough weather prevails.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, on May 31st :—"Storm signal—Temporary advance monsoon now exhausted. Squally weather unlikely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 31st May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also above normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skie are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly clouded in the southern half. Humidity is in defect in west Central India. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual Night temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports light rainfall; elsewhere rainfall has been insignificant. Seas remain moderate at Colombo, but smooth on the west coast of the Peninsula.

A few light showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few thunder or dust-storms in Mysore, the southern half of the Deccan, the submontane districts of the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	98·8	83·8	...	2·33
Mangalore	...	...	...	...
Multan	113·3	80·5	...	3·96
Rawalpindi	105·4	77·9	...	9·67
Lahore	111·4	77·2	...	4·61
Sirsa	111·3	87·0	...	3·74
Ambala	112·5	78·9	...	5·57
Delhi	110·0	86·3	...	5·74
Agra	113·0	86·0	...	4·63
Mainpuri	114·3	83·1	...	3·88
Jhansi	114·5	91·5	...	1·18
Cawnpore	111·7	82·9	...	4·20
Allahabad	113·6	83·0	...	2·38
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Kamoni	90·0	82·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	107·4	83·2	...	1·05
Jaipur	108·7	80·1	...	3·81
Kotah	110·6	91·6	...	1·05
Sanjan	104·0	79·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	90·8	82·7	...	0·08
Veraval	87·1	81·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	109·1	77·0	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para	109·0	78·5	...	0·13
Surat	97·4	80·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	111·1	80·7	...	0·26
Deesa	111·3	79·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	105·9	81·5	...	0·69
Indore	102·8	80·1	...	0·72
Jubbulpore	110·3	84·0	...	6·10
Saugor	107·8	83·6	...	2·73
Hoshangabad	112·6	88·9	...	2·62
Khandwa	108·2	87·1	...	2·01
Akola	105·2	86·1	...	2·58
Amraoti	110·3	86·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	111·6	85·3	...	9·25
Chanda	109·5	87·0	...	4·66
Gaipur	107·7	78·6	0·09	4·38
BOMBAY	90·2	80·2	...	0·70
Ratnagiri	88·8	79·9	...	2·71
Mormugao	89·5	76·7	0·06	5.34
Karwar	93·2	78·5	...	4·26
Mangalore	90·4	77·1	...	3·11
Ahmednagar	94·1	74·5	...	2·66
Poona	90·0	72·8	...	2·90
Sholapur	?	71·6	0·02	3·26
Satara	94·7	75·3	...	1·99
Belgaum	91·3	71·0	...	4·94
Kolhapur	91·8	74·7	...	3·71
Aurangabad	106·9	83·7	...	5·43
Jalna	104·8	81·2	...	5·12
Parbhani (Indur)	92·3	80·8	...	6·23
Hyderabad	89·8	78·1	...	15·12
Mangalore	92·3	79·2	...	26·53
Calicut	89·5	77·5	0·19	58·83
Cochin	84·2	79·2	...	29·54
Colombo	82·5	77·5	0·19	58·83
Minicoy	84·2	79·2	...	29·54
Masulipatam	101·8	83·2	...	7·94
Bellary	103·0	76·3	...	1·43
Cuddapah	107·2	83·6	...	2·65
Madras	103·5	84·0	...	21·89
Bangalore	90·8	69·8	...	5·07
Coimbatore	95·9	75·3	...	6·43
Trichinopoly	102·6	81·3	...	19·24
Nagapatam	102·2	84·0	...	51·21

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

With reference to the proposal to extend the north aisle of St. Thomas's Cathedral, it is now stated that the Government Architect, and Mr. Whyte, Presidency Engineer, have examined the site in company with the Trustees. Both these gentlemen pronounce the scheme quite feasible, and they agree that the erection of a side chapel in extension of the north-aisle would improve the symmetry of the building by balancing the organ chamber on the south-east. This endorsement of the scheme by expert opinion

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is business courtesy? Pa—There are to kinds of business courtesy, my son. One is the kind extended to people who pay cash, and the other is extended to people who don't.

I'm a self-made man, said the proud individual. Well, you are all right, except as to your head, commented the other part of the conversation. How's that? The part you talk with is out of proportion to the part you think with.

Mrs. Irving—You didn't buy that Oriental rug after all did you? Mrs. Clint—No; we took a friend of George's to see it and he said that, while it was a genuine Bokhara, beautifully woven, and all that it would not last more than a hundred years: so we decided to look farther.

Yesterday, said Jabson, I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ear the whole time. Your softness of heart does you credit, said Mabson. Who was the woman? My wife.

I am not expecting any package, said the lady of the house. This is the number, persisted the driver of the delivery van, looking at his book again. Name's Robinson, isn't it? Yes. No. 74. That's our number. Then it's for you. It must be a case of mistaken identity. No, mum; it's a case of beer.

Blingley, why does Oldboy refuse to speak to you? You used to be great friends. Yes, when we were bachelors, but he's married now. And what difference does that make? Well, the fact is I made him a handsome wedding present of a book, and he hasn't spoken to me since. What was the book? Paradise Lost.

NEXT.

Barber (rather slow)—Beg pardon, sir, but your hair is turning a bit grey.

Victim—Shouldn't wonder. Look at the time I've been here.

THE TRICK OF THE EVENING.

I attended a conjuring entertainment last night. Never enjoyed myself so much in my life.

Oh, how was that? I thought you didn't care for enjoying?

As a rule, I don't. It was like this, you see. For one of his tricks I lent the conjuror a bad sovereign and he returned me a good one.

AN IDEAL OCCUPATION.

What business is daddy in? asked a small boy of his mother.

He's a tea sampler, dear; he samples all the different kinds of teas.

A long, thoughtful pause; then—

Mother!

Well, my pet?

I know what I should like to be when I'm a man.

What is that?

A pie sampler.

Good eyesight is necessary for a caddy, isn't it? asked the boy of no experience. Oh, I don't know, answered the experienced lad. There's some couples in this club that'll pay you more for looking the other way an' not seein' anything than they will for finding the balls. You've got to learn when to have good eyesight and when not to have it.

Well, I wish him luck, said Mr. Jones, the other night, after reading in the evening paper an account of the wedding of a popular member of the local football team. But, he added, in a ruminating tone, marriage is very much like football. Don't talk so ridiculous, snapped Mrs. Jones. However can you compare football to marriage? Why, replied Jones, it looks so easy to those who haven't tried it.

THOSE WONDERFUL ELEPHANTS.

The son of the house had just commenced attending school, and he was very proud of the knowledge he was gleaning.

Do you know, mother, he remarked, that over five thousand elephants a year go to the making of our pianokeys.

His mother looked gravely over her gold rimmed spectacles.

Yes, dear, she replied. It's wonderful what they can train those animals to do.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

She was a charitable old lady, of a somewhat inquisitive turn of mind, and she was paying a visit to a naval hospital. Presently she came to the bedside of a poor fellow who was one of the victims of a gun explosion.

My poor fellow! she said, depositing a bunch of grapes within his reach, your sensations and sufferings at the time of the accident must have been terrible. Can you—will you describe them to me?

Well, mum, said John stolidly, I don't know as I can; but I can tell you I was on deck attending to my duty with the gun, when all of a sudden there was a most infernal row and then the nurse says, Sit up and take this.

THE WISDOM OF JOHNNY.

Mamma, said Johnny, as his mother was going out to make a call, if you will let me go just this one time, I won't ask for anything to eat.

All right, said the mother. Get your hat.

Arrived at the house, Johnny, perched on the edge of a big chair, became restless as savoury odors came from the region of the kitchen. At last he blurted out—

There's a lot of pie and cake in this house.

The admonishing face of his mother recalled his promise, and he added—

But what's that to me?

SMART.

Just as a train was about to start out of a busy station a boy ran up to the ticket inspector and whispered—

Sir, there's two men travelling on this train, and neither of them has got any ticket.

Off went the inspector and searched the carriages through, but without avail. All passengers had proper tickets. Then, seeing his informer standing near the barrier, he shouted—

Where are the two men who are without tickets?

On the engine shouted the boy, as he vanished from the official's sight.

MARK TWAIN AND THE OFFICE BOY.

Mark Twain did not cherish a fondness for the average office boy. He had an idea that the genus was insufferable, and invariably when the humorist sallied forth into some business office there was immediate armed hostility between him and the boy.

One day Mark went to see a friend at his office, and the office boy on guard in icy tones said—

Whom do you wish to see?

Mark mentioned his friend's name.

What do you want to see him about came next from the boy.

Mark Twain immediately froze up, and then with a genial smile he said—

Tell him, please, I want to ask his hand in holy matrimony.

WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT IT.

An old Scotch minister took it into his head to marry his housekeeper. His precentor being ill on the day the banns were to be proclaimed the minister arranged with his headboy to do it.

Now, he said, you just call out in a loud voice, proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray, o' this parish, and Jean Lowe, o' the same. Ha, ha! laughed the minister as he concluded, wha'd ha thocht it!

The Sabbath came round, and the congregation assembled. When the moment arrived the lad, who had duly prepared himself, rose and called out, Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray, o' this parish, and Jean Lowe, o' the same. Ha, ha! he laughed thinking this to be part of the proclamation, wha'd ha thocht it! (Tableaux.)

THEN—?

If I should be unable to get back from the office until late to-night, my dear, he remarked tenderly, I will send you a note.

You need not trouble George, she replied coldly. I have already found it in your coat pocket.

THE FLIGHT OF AGES.

There are some people whose natures seem as buoyant as cork. You can snub them, insult them, push them down; in a moment they bob back, serene and smiling. Such a one was a certain old long-shoreman.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

CANADA.

In the course of an address at Halifax, Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, said that nothing was further from his thoughts than to demolish the forts or to weaken the defences of the city. On the contrary, they would be greatly strengthened and additional forts would be erected. The ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, and Montreal in the east, and Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, and Prince Rupert in the west, would be equipped as national outlets for the trade of the country, but neither in Halifax nor elsewhere would the Government touch one foot of military property.

At a meeting at Winnipeg an agreement was lately entered into between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways to divert the South Saskatchewan River to supply drinking water to Regina, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, and other towns and cities in Saskatchewan at a cost of £4,000,000.

Trouble between the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern over an agreement between the railways by which the Great Northern has running rights into Winnipeg and which has resulted in the places of Canadian train employees being taken by Americans came to a head on Monday, when the Railway Commission at the instance of the Cabinet sent notices to the railways to show cause why the agreement should not be cancelled as it was never submitted to the Governor in Council for approval as provided by law. There is strong feeling in the West, and the Canadian Northern employees have threatened to strike.

The banks on May 10 began the distribution of the first gold coins minted in Canada—five and ten-dollar pieces.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Sir West Ridgeway, as a result of the four months' mission to British North Borneo which he has just concluded on behalf of the Court of the British North Borneo Company, is convinced of the great agricultural value of the country, quite apart from its mineral wealth. He hopes that a comprehensive scheme, especially with regard to the immigration of settlers with their families, will be undertaken. Population is a great need of the country. The extension of roads will be one of the chief items of the new programme of development.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Wellington Correspondent of "The Times" writes:—Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, upon whom the choice of the Liberal Party has fallen, has no very pronounced colour as a politician and no very strong convictions. But he stands well with the farmers, is familiar with the needs of our producers both here and in the London market, and has a breezy and attractive personality. As Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Mackenzie has scored a distinct success, and if he fails as Premier he will only fail under conditions which men are saying that even Mr. Seddon's unconquerable star could not have turned to success.

Athletic circles are perturbed by the action of the Commandant in fixing daylight parades for consecutive Saturdays. A Wellington deputation representing Rugby and Association football and hockey told the Commandant that athletic societies and clubs were strongly in favour of military training and recognized that the claims of defence were paramount, but urged greater consideration for their convenience. Major-General Godley, in reply, explained that the delay in providing uniforms and the closing of the military year on the 31st had made the course he had taken unavoidable. He hoped that it would not be necessary again and promised longer notice in future. The interview is considered highly creditable to both parties. Sportsmen in Auckland and Napier and elsewhere display similar patriotic forbearance.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Union Government has promised to appoint a Commission to inquire into the prevalence of assaults by natives upon white women. In his statement on the matter General Botha assured the House that the Government would do everything to terminate "this diabolical sort of crime," irrespective of cost. The time was coming when the native question would have to be considered most seriously in the direction of keeping whites and natives apart and preventing their intermingling. Therefore the Minister thought that they would have to fix their attention closely on the question of segregation, while treating every one in absolute justice.

In the Union House of Assembly on May 15, Mr. Burton, Minister for Native Affairs, said that since he addressed the House on March 5 there had been signs of great improvement in regard to the mortality among the tropical natives in the Goerz, Eckstein, Robinson, General Mining, and Rand Mines groups, and that so long as this improvement continued the Government would refrain from stopping the importation of tropical labour by these groups, but if it did not continue the Government would carry out its original intention and take steps in the matter.

GERMANY.

The German Navy Law Amendment Bill and the supplementary Navy Estimates connected with it were given a second reading in the Reichstag on May 14. There was expected "demonstration of national unity" in that the Bills were adopted without a word being said from the Government Bench or from any non-Socialist quarter, and adopted against the votes of only the Socialist and a handful of Guelphs, Poles, and Alsatians.

The Reichstag finished late on May 15 the debate on the second reading of the Navy Estimates for the financial year 1912. Except for the third reading stage, which will probably be formal, the Reichstag has now disposed of the whole of the naval and military proposals of the year.

The Prussian Minister of Justice has asked the Diet's consent to prosecute two Socialist Deputies' Herr Borchardt and Herr Leivelt, who were removed by the police from the Chamber last week by order of the President. The matter is being considered by the Committee of Procedure.

The Prussian Government Commissary on the Berlin Stock Exchange has issued a remarkable warning, expressing the fear that the extraordinary rise in German industrial shares will be followed by a sharp fall which will involve the public in serious losses.

JAPAN.

The Japanese naval officers on May 14 held a reception at the naval club in honour of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe,, Commander-in-Chief, China Station, and his officers, who have arrived at Tokyo with a cruiser squadron. The proceeding were of a most cordial and fraternal nature. Baron Saito, Minister of Marine, proposed the coast of King George and the British Navy, and Sir Alfred Winsloe drank the health of the Emperor and the Japanese Navy. The Emperor has expressed his intention of receiving Sir Alfred Winsloe and his officers.

The General Election is proceeding quietly without arousing popular interests, as the programmes of the various parties do not differ in essential respects. The number of candidates is 667. The strictest precautions have been taken against bribery, and in this connexion 675 arrests have been made. On May 15 it was estimated that the Seiyu-kai, or Unionist Party, was safe to retain its majority, but that there would be an increase in the number of Independents.

UNITED STATES.

Rioting continues in the anthracite region and is becoming widespread. Most of the companies are suffering from disorder caused by foreigners among the miners and their wives. At Scranton, Pennsylvania, a large crowd attacked the repair men, and the State police were obliged to use revolvers to restore order. Representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World, it is said, are stirring up the miners, who are already in a state of unrest owing to low funds.

According to advices from Haltiesburg, Mississippi, two masked bandits stopped a New York express train on the New Orleans and North-Eastern Railroad eight miles south of that place early on May 15, and after blowing up the safe in the express car escaped on horseback with a large sum of money—according to some estimates dols. 140,000. (£28,000). The passengers were not molested. Mounted posses are now pursuing the robbers.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

EX-SOLDIER EMIGRANTS.

How They are Treated in Australia.

In the course of a letter in the "Pioneer," the Rev. H. C. Martin, General Secretary of the R.A.T.A., and Agent of the Naval and Military Emigration League, says:—

Your readers interested in the ex-soldier may remember letters written by myself last year controverting very serious libels which had been made in Australia in State Parliaments, etc. The true facts of the record of health of British troops in India were sent to those in authority in Australia, certified by the military authorities. "No notice whatever, beyond a curt acknowledgment," has been taken of the true facts. Hon Members of Parliament, who spoke of the unfitness of the ex-soldier have not contradicted their statements and I presume in State records the untrue statements stand at the present moment as fact without contradiction or correction.

But apart from this official attitude of decrying the ex-soldier, I have had several cases lately of extremely unfair treatment to these men by irrigation officers. In one case a man who, since leaving the Army with an exemplary character, and every proof of ability, had served 7 years as a guard on a State Railway was told on arrival that "you don't learn anything in India" and was offered labourer's work in the goods shed. This he took and kept, to show that he was not unwilling to work. After working two months he took his testimonials again to the Superintendent asking if there was any chance of being promoted, and was simply told to "get back." In another case, an ex-soldier on arrival as an immigrant found himself entirely neglected by the officials, because all the rest on board came through the English offices.

It is not at all unusual for men to write and say that they have found it best to disguise the fact that they are ex-soldiers on entering Australia and to my mind it seems hard to find anything more unjust than this, that a man on entering a British colony should find it wise to bide his regimental character as a soldier of the Empire, his certificates of education, of equitation, of total abstinence, and so on rather than produce them as testimonials.

If officers of the British Army at present in Australia would use their influence to obtain fairer treatment for ex-soldiers, I feel sure lasting good would result. Many men are ready to go from India; before the South Australian Government killed the scheme originated last year, I had the names of over 50 men wanting to go to that State alone. At the present time I do my best for several men every month who proceed to various parts of Australia; but at the same time feel it to the interests of the men themselves to warn them of the treatment they may quite probably receive.

MOMBASA AND NAIROBI.

Mr. A. H. Bury, who left Ceylon the other day for East Africa, writes to the "Times of Ceylon":—

I find prospects for planting coconuts really first-class on the coast. The soil is excellent and trees come into bearing at four years. In full bearing they yield over 100 nuts per tree per annum, but the copra is not so good in quality as in Ceylon, and the nuts are naturally smaller. I expect to take up 1,000 acres coast land. I am writing this at Nairobi, 5,500 feet, it is a beautiful place, and the climate like Bandarawella. Building land near the town, suitable for bungalows, cost on an average £40 per acre. There are many very pretty bungalows on the hill here, and English flowers, roses in particular, grow in greater profusion than they do at home, although the rainfall here does not average more than 40 inches per annum. I am very pleased with the country, and hope to settle down here for good. I am reporting on coffee and tea land up here in Nairobi for a London syndicate.

The country teams with game. I saw very large heads of three kinds of buck, Thompson's gazelle, etc., and three flocks of ostriches, near the Athi plains, when coming up in the train. Lions are common, and have been shot lately close to Nairobi.

Coffee does remarkably well up here, I visited a garden of 140 acres of the "Arabica," variety which was the quite finest and healthiest I had hitherto seen anywhere. There were no signs of either leaf disease, or green bug, and the five and six-year-old trees had heavy crop on them. I should say averaging over 10 cwts. per acre.

I also saw a tea valuation, on some tea made in a rough and primitive fashion by firing in a biscuit tin over a fire! This was valued in the London market at from 8 1-2d. to 8d.! (unsorted). I am just on my way to "Melo" to report on tea land—travelling is not as comfortable as in Ceylon, and I expect to be rather fed up with it! I am making Mombasa my head-quarters just now—as I expect to be on the coast two days' journey north of Mombasa for a year, opening up land. It is very difficult getting grants from Government.

Climate in the coast where I propose taking up land, though of course hot, is healthy. No mosquitoes or malaria to speak of. Best salaams to all old friends.

Capital about £2,000 required for intending settlers on coast. There are no billets going, I wrote this as a warning to any intending coming outie spec.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From May 10 to May 17.

Lieut-Col H R Woolbert, I M S, B	Mr A O Norton-Monorieff, B
Lieut-Col G P Lennox-Conyngham, R E, B	Mr A K Taylor, B
Major S D Crookshank, M V O, R E, B	Mr W A C Thorpe, B
Major E T Carwithen, I A, B	Mr C A White, B
Major E J Morgan, I M S, B	Mr C W Wilson, B
Major A Gardiner, R E, B	Mr F J Oram, B
Lieut C F Natioe, R E, B	Mr P G Rogers, B
Mr F J Jeffries, B Cov	Mr L J Peck, B
Mr C Bartley, B Cov	Mr E W J Bartlett, B
Mr A H Brasher, B Cov	Mr H G H Bartlett, B
Mr A F Fremantle, B Cov	Mr E P Fryant, B
Mr J G Burne, B Cov	Mr E J Woodhouse, B
Mr J B Booth B Cov	Mr F L Peters, B
Mr H Dobbs, C I E, B Cov	Rev H Menzies, B
Mr R H Williamson, B Cov	Rev G D Barne, B
Mr E L Norton, B Cov	Mr T Fisher, M
Mr H G Warburton, B Cov	Mr J H Stone, M
Mr J C Twidell, B Cov	Mr F A M H Vincent, Bo
Mr G T Lloyd, B Cov	Mr H J Miles, Bo
Mr H W Lyle, B Cov	Col N Woodyatt, 7 G R
Mr J L Maffey, B Cov	Lieut-Col W E Banbury, 43 Erinpura R
Mr J C K Peterson, B Cov	Lieut-Col F G V Davies, Q O Corps, of Guides,
Mr J A Sweeney, B	Lieut-Col H D Napier, C M G, 39 C I H
Mr J C Gupta, B	Major H E Hitchins, 1 Bahmans
Mr. M H Eyre, B	Major O K Anderson, 17 Inf
Mr D H Keelan, B	Major H Bomfield, 21 Cav
Mr V H Beatth, B	Major G A Strahan 89 Punj
Mr W D Hirst, B	Capt A I Fraser, 9 Horse
Mr Hira Lal Basu, Diwan Bahadur, B	Capt M H L Gale, 8 Cov
Mr G H R Halland, B	Capt G T Hunter-Gray, 31 Punj
Mr J R James, B	Capt J H Hallowes, 15 Lrs
Mr R Harington, B	Capt G H T Mackintosh, 5 Cav
Mr C E Hall, B	Capt H R Nicholls, 2 G R
Mr H Carter, B	Capt E S Maunsell, 35 Horse
Mr M B K Jerram, B	Lieut H A Garstin, 21 Cov
Mr B C Dale, B	Lieut F M G Griffin, 129 Bal
Mr C D Rae, B	Lieut A C E St G Gore, 9 G R
Mr J A Taylor, B	Lieut W Owen, 38 Dogras
Mr J W Young, B	Lieut C W Wallace, 22 Punj
Mr W Wilkinson, B	
Mr H R Walton, B	
Mr C C Swetenham, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A J Clark, B Cov, 4 mo M C	Major H A Moore, 36 Sikhs, 14 days
Mr J Byrne, B Cov, 6 mo M C	Lieut J R Peploe, 6 G R, 2 mo M C
Mr R A Nelson, M, 3 mo M C	Lieut H F Story, Sikhs, to Nov 17, 1912
Mr J E McDougall, Bo, 6 mo M C	Engineer T Kerr, R I M, 1 day

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr M S Muhiuddin, M	Engineer, P B Porter, R I M
Rev C E Sell, M	

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GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

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"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

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"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

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1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

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O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

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"TITANIC" INQUIRY.

Further Evidence from the "Californian."

THE MYSTERIOUS LIGHTS.

THE inquiry into the loss of the Titanic was continued last week in the Scottish Hall, Buckingham-gate. It adjourned on Friday till Tuesday, Monday being utilized to allow the counsel engaged in the proceedings to inspect the Olympic at Southampton. When the proceedings opened again on Tuesday the attendance of the general public was larger than at any of the previous sittings of the Court.

On the application of Sir Robert Finlay the cross-examination of the witness Hendrickson, who gave evidence last week, was postponed until to-day in view of the return of Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon.

Mr. Stanley Lord, master of the Leyland Line steamship "Californian", was the first witness called when the inquiry reopened on May 14. He said the "Californian's" gross tonnage was 6,223, and her speed 12 1-2 to 13 knots. At 6-30 ship's time on Sunday the day of the casualty, they sent a wireless message to the "Antillian" notifying the presence of three large icebergs five miles south of their position, which was 42-5 N., 49-9 W. That message was intercepted by the "Titanic." Later on at 10-21 p.m. in 42-5 N., 50-7 W., they had to stop and reverse engines on account of field ice, which lay right ahead, stretching as far as he could see.

At 11 o'clock at night he saw a steamer's light to the eastward. He went to the wireles operator and asked what ships he was in communication with. He said, "Nothing but the "Titanic."

Did you think the vessel approaching you was the "Titanic" ?—No, I remarked at the time that that was not the "Titanic."

How could you tell that?—You can never mistake those vessels. There is a blaze of light.

Could you see any deck lights ?—A few.

You were sufficiently close for that ?—Yes.

About what distance approximately do you consider she was from you at the time this conversation took place ?—Six or seven miles away.

He told the wireless operator at 11 o'clock to let the "Titanic" know that they were surrounded by ice. He did not hear the reply till next day ; then he was told the other vessel told them to "keep out," as the operator was busy with Cape Race.

What size of vessel did she appear to you?—She was something like ourselves, a medium-sized steamer.

At 1-15 he was informed by the second officer, who was then on watch, that the other vessel was altering her bearings towards the south-west.

ROCKET FIRING.

Did he tell you he had seen any signal?—He said he saw a white rocket.

The President.—Was this vessel in the position in which the "Titanic" probably was?—No, Sir.

How did this vessel bear from you?—I have never heard its exact bearing.

But have you never asked the second officer what the bearing was?—He told me it was heading between S.W. and S.S.E., at a distance of at least five miles.

The President.—Apparently the "Titanic" would be at this time 14 or 15 miles away.

Sir R. Finlay.—About 19.

The President.—Was there any light or any vessel seen by any witness from the "Titanic" at this time ?

The Attorney-General.—I do not think so.

The President.—What is in my mind at present is that what they saw was the "Titanic." I want to see whether it is right or not.

The Attorney-General.—It certainly seems to have been very close.

Did you see only one masthead light ?—Yes. The third officer, Mr. Grover, saw two.

The President.—That is very important. The "Titanic" would have two ?

The Attorney-General.—Yes.

The President.—Why did you ask the second officer how many lights there were ?—I was curious about the "Titanic" accident.

If he did see two lights it must have been the "Titanic" ?—It does not follow.

Do you know any other which would have two lights ?—Any amount.

THE MEANING OF THE ROCKETS.

Captain Lord went on to say, in reply to the Attorney-General, that at a quarter past 12 o'clock he left the deck and went down to the chart-house. He remembered an apprentice named Gibson opening and closing the door of the chart-room, some time after half-past 1 o'clock, but he did not know what Gibson had called for. He was asleep at the time and was awakened by the noise and the opening of the door. He then called out "What is it?" but got no reply. At half-past 4 o'clock by the ship's time he was called by the chief officer, who said to him it was daybreak and that the ship which fired the rocket was still to the southward.

Did you not know then that the vessel had fired a number of rockets ?—I did not know. I had only heard of one at that time. I was told by the chief officer that she had fired several rockets. It was about 5 o'clock in the morning when I heard that.

At this point the President, at the request of the Attorney-General, directed the other witnesses from the Californian to leave the Court during the examination of the captain.

The witness, in reply to the Attorney-General, said:—I did not hear before the chief officer called me at 4-30 in the morning that this vessel had fired altogether eight rockets. I did not learn until half past 7 in the morning that Gibson was sent to the chart-room by the second officer to tell me that the vessel had fired several rockets.

What did you think the vessel fired the rocket for?—I asked the second officer whether it was a company's signal and he said he did not know.

That did not satisfy you that it was a company's signal ?—It did not; but I had no reason to think it was anything else.

If it was not a company's signal it must have been a distress signal?—I do not know of any other signals at sea. Sometimes we get company's signals which resemble rockets. Company's signals do not shoot so high and they do not explode.

Then it might have been a distress rocket ?—It might have been.

And you remained in the chart-room?—Yes.

The President.—You knew that the vessel sending up this rocket was in a position of danger?—No, my Lord, I did not.

In danger if she moved?—If she moved, yes.

THEIR COLOUR.

Captain Lord, replying to the Attorney-General, proceeded to say that when he was called at 4-30 by the chief officer he went on the bridge. He subsequently heard by wireless that the "Titanic" had struck an iceberg and had sunk.

Were you quite comfortable in your mind, when you heard the "Titanic" had sunk, in relation to your own action? I thought we should have seen her distress signals, if she had fired any, and her lights as we were only at a distance of 19 miles from her.

Have you ever heard what the steamer was which sent up the rockets, if it was not the "Titanic" ?—I have heard nothing about any other steamer, which sent up rockets.

Does it not strike you now that it must have been the "Titanic" which sent up the rockets?—No, I feel positive it was not. No one could mistake a ship like the "Titanic" at sea.

The Attorney-General.—Did the boy deliver a message to you and did not you inquire whether they were all white rockets?—I do not know. I was asleep.

Think. You know it is a very important matter. —He came to the door, I understand—I have inquired very closely of him since—and reported rockets, and I asked whether there were any colours in the light.

The President.—Well, is he telling the truth?—I do not doubt it for a moment.

That means that the boy did go to the chart-room, he did tell you about the rockets, and you asked whether they were white rockets, and told him that he was to report if anything further occurred?—That is what he says.

Did you say this in your sleep ?—I very likely was half awake. I have no recollection of this apprentice saying these things at all.

The Attorney-General.—Why did you ask whether they were white rockets?—Because company's signals usually have some colours in them.

So that if they were really white they would not be company's signals?—No ; some companies have white signals.

When you were not satisfied that the rocket that you had seen was a company's rocket there was no difficulty in your calling the Marconi operator?—None whatever.

If you had called him you would have been in communication with the "Titanic" and received her message ?—Yes.

Do you know the "C.Q.D." or "S.O.S." signals ?—Can you receive those signals?—No ; they are too quick for me.

Mr. Dunlop.—How many miles had you to steam to get to the place where the wreckage of the "Titanic" was found ?—I should think 30 miles. The ice prevented our going the direct course.

Supposing you had known, at 1.15 a.m. that the "Titanic" was in distress, could you have navigated with any degree of safety at night through the ice?—It would be most dangerous.

AN APPRENTICE'S STORY.

James Gibson, apprentice on the "Californian," aged 20, described the lights which he saw on the strange ship. There was a white masthead light and a red side light, and he saw a glare of lights on her after-deck. He was not sure whether he could see a second masthead light. That ship was from four to seven miles away. Her masthead light was flickering, and, thinking what he saw were Morse signals, he replied on the Morse keyboard, but got no reply. He called the attention of Mr. Stone, the officer of the watch, to the lights, and at 12-55, on his returning from below, Mr. Stone said the vessel had fired five rockets. After that he himself saw three white rockets. After that he himself saw three white rockets, and so did Mr. Stone. At about 20 minutes past 1 o'clock the second officer said to him. "Look at the steamer now; she looks very queer out of the water." He looked through his glasses. It seemed to him that the lights of the ship did not seem to be natural, and that she had a very heavy list to starboard. The second officer said to him that the ship did not fire rockets at sea for nothing. They were talking about the ship all the time until she disappeared.

The President.—Did you come to the conclusion that she was a ship in distress ?—Not exactly in distress, but that everything was not all right.

The Solicitor-General.—That she was in trouble of some sort ?—Yes, sir. I thought she was a tram steamer, and told the second officer so.

MESSAGE TO THE CAPTAIN.

What were the orders the second officer gave you when the ship disappeared ?—To call the captain and tell him the ship had disappeared to the south-west ; that she had fired altogether eight rockets ; and that we were heading west-south-west.

Did you report that to the captain?—Yes, sir. I went to the chart-room. The door was shut, and I opened the door, went in, and found the captain there. I spoke to the captain, and gave him the report the second officer ordered me to give him. The captain said, "Were they all white ; were there any colours in the rockets at all ?" I told him they were all white.

Did the captain give you any instructions ?—No, sir. He asked me the time, and I said it was five minutes past 2 o'clock. I then went away.

The President.—Was the captain awake ?—He was.

The witness farther stated that on leaving the chart-room he returned to the bridge and reported to the second officer what he had told the captain. Just about 20 minutes to 4 o'clock he saw three more rockets.

The President.—Are you quite sure these three rockets were seen by you at all ?—Yes, sir. I first saw one, and called the second officer's attention to it, and then we saw two more.

The President.—Were any rockets sent up by the boats of the Titanic ?

The Solicitor-General.—There were roman candles, but no rockets.

EVIDENCE OF THE SECOND OFFICER.

Herbert Stone, the second officer, examined by Mr. Aspinall, said that when he went on watch at 12 o'clock he kept the vessel under observation as he thought she was surrounded by ice like the Californian. At about ten minutes past 1 o'clock his attention was attracted by a white flash over the steamer. He looked through his glasses and saw what appeared to be four more white rockets that burst in the sky at intervals of three or four minutes. He thought the ship was in communication with another ship, or that she was signalling to the Californian that she was surrounded by icebergs.

The President.—Is that the way vessels communicate with each other ?—No, sir ; not usually.

The President.—Try to be frank.

The witness—I am, sir.

Mr. Aspinall.—What did you think these rockets were going up for at intervals of three or four minutes ?—Nothing in general.

You knew they were not being sent up for fun ?—No, sir.

The President.—You do not make a good impression on me at present. Did you know they were distress signals ?—No, sir ; it never occurred to me at the time.

Did it occur later to you ?—Yes, sir, when I heard the Titanic went down.

That there rockets came from the Titanic ?—Not necessarily; from some other steamer. I did not think they were from the Titanic.

The President.—What did you think they were sent up for ?—I just thought they were white rockets, that was all. The first thought that crossed my mind was that she was in trouble ; but as she steamed away I did not think any more of it. I was not sure that they came from the ship. I thought it possible that they might have come from another ship at a greater distance.

He saw the ship's lights gradually fade away in a way which would be perfectly natural if the ship was going away from them.

Mr. Aspinall.—Or did they have the appearance of lights of a ship that had foundered?—Not by any means.

Mr. Scanlan.—On that particular night you knew did you not, that these were signals of distress ?—No, sir.

The President.—You have just told me that what you saw was exactly what you had been taught to understand were signals of distress. Is it true ?—It is true that similar lights are distress signals.

Then you had seen them from this steamer ?—A steamer in distress does not steam away from you.

Mr. Dunlop.—What kind of steamer did you judge her to be, from the lights you saw ?—A smallish steamer. She could not have been the Titanic.

THE LIGHTED SHIP.

Charles Victor Groves, the third officer of the Californian, was examined by Mr. Rowlatt on Wednesday. The witness said his watch on the night the Titanic was wrecked was from 8 o'clock until midnight. The Californian was then stopped in the ice-field. Before the captain left the bridge at 10-30 he directed the witness to let him know if he saw any ships approaching them. At that time the stars were shining right down to the horizon, making it difficult to distinguish between lights and stars. At 11-30 he went down to the chart-room and reported to the captain that a steamer was approaching them. The captain said, "Can you make anything out of her lights ?" and the witness replied, "Yes, she is evidently a passenger steamer."

Did you say why you thought she was a passenger steamer ?—Yes, I told him I could see her deck lights.

How many deck lights did she show ?—A lot of lights. There was absolutely no doubt about her being a passenger steamer.

What then happened ?—The captain said to me, "Call her up with the Morse light and see if you can get any reply." I went on to the bridge then and worked the Morse lamp. I got no reply at first; but I afterwards saw what I took to be a light answering, and I "Morsed" the word "What ?"—meaning what ship it was—but I came to the conclusion that there had been no answer. While I was "Morsing" the captain came on to the bridge and said, "That does not look like a passenger steamer." I said, "It is, sir. She put her lights out when she stopped a few minutes ago." She had put her lights out at 11-40, before the captain came on to the bridge. The captain then said, "The only passenger steamer near us is the Titanic."

Supposing the steamer you saw took two points to port, would that account for her lights ceasing to be visible to you ?—I think it would. When the glare of the deck lights disappeared from my view the red port light of the steamer showed up.

To Mr. Harbinson (on behalf of the third-class passengers).—At no time did I think the steamer we saw was a tramp. I had no doubt whatever that she was a passenger steamer.

The President.—After what you have heard since, do you think that the steamer which you knew had sent up rockets, and which you thought was a passenger steamer was the Titanic ?—From what I have heard subsequently most decidedly I do. But I do not put myself up to be an experienced man.

Yes, but so far as your experience goes that is now your opinion.—It is, my Lord.

Mr. Dunlop (for the owners and officers of the Californian).—What was there in the appearance of the vessel to indicate that this was a large passenger steamer ?—The number and brilliance of the deck lights. The vessel was approaching obliquely, and I could see the lights.

THE CHIEF OFFICER.

George Stewart, chief officer of the Californian, who went on duty at 4 a. m. on the morning after the Titanic sank, said Mr. Stone, whom he relieved, told him about the ship he had been observing, and the rockets that had been fired.

The Solicitor-General.—What did you suppose she had been throwing up white rockets for?—What I thought was that the stranger had seen another ship to the southward and was replying to it.

The President.—Oh, that is new. Do you reply to another ship by firing rockets? Did you ever hear of such a thing?—No.

The Solicitor-General.—Did it not enter your head, when you heard this, that these might be distress signals?—Yes, sir.

Did you at 4 o'clock take the glasses and scan the surrounding neighbourhood?—Yes, I saw a steamer to the southward with two white masthead lights.

Did you ask Mr. Stone whether that was the steamer he had seen?—He said he had not seen that steamer before.

The witness, on being pressed on this point, added that Mr. Stone did not think that was the steamer that had fired the rockets.

LOG-BOOK ENTRIES.

The Solicitor-General.—When you heard the Titanic had sunk, did it occur to you that the steamer which had been throwing distress rockets had been the Titanic ?—Not the steamer I saw.

That is not the question I asked?—The witness hesitated.

The President.—Now, come; answer that question.

The witness.—No; I do not think that could have been the Titanic.

The Solicitor-General then turned to the scrap-log, and the witness stated that the practice was to copy the day's record into the regular log, and then destroy the scrap-log page each day. He was sure of that; they cut it out with a knife.

Why do you tear it up?—We only keep one permanent log, because we are instructed to do so.

Are you instructed by your owners to destroy the scrap-log as you go along?—Yes, day by day.

The Solicitor-General.—So far as your memory serves you, you entered in the log-book everything you found in the scrap-log sheet ?—Yes, sir.

And there is nothing stated in the log-book about seeing signals of distress or any reference whatever to the events of the night?—Nothing at all.

The President.—Does that convey to you that there was no reference to these events in the scrap-book?—Yes, my Lord.

How do you account for it that it was not there?—I do not know, my Lord.

Was it carelessness?—It might have been forgetfulness.

Do you think a careful man is likely to forget distress signals?—No, my Lord.

The President.—Then do not talk to me about forgetfulness.

To the Solicitor-General.—I made the entry of my watch in the scrap-book at 8 o'clock in the morning. I noticed then there was nothing in the scrap-book about what had happened between midnight and 4 o'clock. I did not speak to the second officer about it, nor to the captain, nor to anybody else.

The witness was then examined by Mr. Dunlop, on behalf of the Leyland Line Company, with a view to showing that at the time the Californian had the other steamer under observation the Titanic was 30 miles away.

The President.—I do not want to interfere with you, but I may tell you this does not impress me at all. The previous witness told us he was satisfied that this steamer was the Titanic.

RECEIVING NEWS OF THE WRECK.

Cyril Evans, examined by the Solicitor-General, stated that he was the sole Marconi operator in the Californian. At 5-35 p. m. New York time, or 7-30 ship's time, he received a message from the steamship Antillian that an hour before she had seen three large icebergs to the southward. A little later he heard from the Titanic and offered her the report about the ice, and she replied, "All right, I heard the same thing from the Antillian." At 9-5 New York time, or 11 o'clock ship's time, the captain directed him to tell the Titanic that the Californian was stopped and surrounded by ice. He sent the message to the Titanic and got the reply "Keep out." That was because the Titanic was at that moment in communication with Cape Race and his message had caused an interruption. The Titanic, however, must have heard what he had said about the ice because his signals were much stronger and louder than the Cape Race signals. He next heard the Titanic say to Cape Race, "Sorry, please repeat." The messages from the Titanic to Cape Race were private messages from the passengers.

The witness was then examined in regard to the visit paid to his room by Mr. Stewart, the chief officer, at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock ship's time. Mr. Steward said to him, "There's a ship been firing rockets; will you please try to find out whether there is anything the matter ?" The witness immediately jumped out of his bunk and took up the phones ; but he could hear nothing. He then sent out a general call and got an answer from the Mount Temple saying. "Do you know the Titanic struck an iceberg and is sunk ?" The Frankfurt also sent him the same message.

Captain Henry Moore, master of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Mount Temple, 6,661 tons, was the next witness. He described the receiving of the Titanic's "C.Q.D." message on the morning of April 15, and how he immediately put the ship round and steered east. Their speed was 11 knots. Whilst on the way there he saw the green light of a sailing vessel about 3 o'clock in the morning. They were then about 15 or 16 miles from the place where the Titanic foundered.

THE "C.Q.D." AND "S.O.S." CALLS.

John Durrant, Marconi operator of the Mount Temple, was the next witness. In reply to the Solicitor-General, he stated that the range of his wireless installation was 150 miles by day and 200 miles by night. On the evening of Saturday, April 13—the day before the foundering of the Titanic—he got an official message from the captain of the Corinthian to the captain of the Mount Temple that ice had been seen. This was the only message he received in regard to ice before the wreck.

The witness then proceeded to give from his log-book the various calls he heard sent out by the Titanic and the replies to them by ships which they reached.

The first thing he heard of the Titanic was at 11 minutes past 12 o'clock (ship's time) on Sunday night, when he got the message "C.Q.D." ("Come quick ; danger") from the Titanic, giving her position and adding, "Come at once. Struck berg. Advise captain." He told him captain at once. After the lapse of ten minutes he had the entry, "Titanic still calling C.Q.D." that she was asked by the Carpathia what was wrong, and replied, "Struck iceberg. Come to our position," which was given. At 12-26 a.m. he made the entry—"Titanic still calling C.Q.D." At this time the Mount Temple had altered her course ; and was speeding to the assistance of the Titanic. This had been done about 15 minutes after getting the first signal.

The witness went on to say that at 12-42 he heard the Titanic calling "S O.S."

The Solicitor-General.—Is there any difference as regards urgency between "C.Q.D." and "S.O.S.'?—I should say "C Q.D." would be more quickly jumped at than "S.O.S." which is a new call, and means "Save our Souls."

FIRST RULE IN WIRELESS—"NEVER INTERFERE."

At a quarter to 1 o'clock he heard the Titanic sending out both these calls. She then got into touch with the Caronia, and next with the Virginian.

The President.—The Mount Temple was not in a position to render active assistance?

The Solicitor-General.—She was 45 miles away and was making hard for the Titanic.

The President.—She could not possibly reach her?

The Solicitor-General—No ; she was doing her best. (To the witness.)—If you had broken in and talked to the Titanic you would have interrupted her messages to other ships?—Yes, I never said a word after I got her position. The first rule in wireless telegraphy is "Never interfere."

At 1-41 a.m. he heard the Frankfurt and the Russian ship, the Birma, calling the Titanic, and there was no reply. At 1-56 the Olympic, the Frankfurt, and the Baltic called, and again there was no answer from the Titanic. At 2-11 the Birma informed the Frankfurt that she was 70 miles from the Titanic. At 2-36 he made the entry, "All quiet now. The Titanic has not spoken since 1-33.

The Court then adjourned.

MR. ISMAY'S RETURN.

The Adriatic arrived at Liverpool on Saturday with Mr. Bruce Ismay and other survivors of the disaster to the Titanic on board. A large crowd had assembled at the landing stage to meet the vessel One of the White Star Company's officials conveyed to Mr. Ismay a request for a statement for publication, and returned with the following message :—

Mr. Bruce Ismay asks the gentlemen of the Press to extend their courtesy to him by not pressing for any statement from him—first because he is still suffering from the very great strain of the Titanic disaster and subsequent events; again, because he gave before the American Commission a plain and unvarnished statement of facts, which have been fully reported, and also because his evidence before the British Court of Inquiry should not be anticipated.

He would, however, like to take the opportunity of acknowledging with a full heart the large number of telegraphic messages and letters from public concerns and business and private friends conveying sympathy with him and confidence in him, which he very much appreciated in the greatest trial of his life.

WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Mr. Bruce Ismay has offered to contribute £110,000 and Mrs. Ismay £1,000 to a fund to provide pensions for the widows of those who have lost their lives at sea whilst engaged upon active duty in British mercantile vessels. In the letter to Lord Derby, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, making this offer, Mr. Ismay writes :—

The terrible disaster to the Titanic has brought prominently to my mind the fact that no permanent fund exists to assist widows of those whose lives are lost while they are engaged upon active duty upon the mercantile vessels of this country. The need for such a fund is emphasized by some remarks made by your lordship on the occasion of the Liverpool Bluecoat dinner.

The Mercantile Marine Service Association have administered with entire satisfaction the Liverpool Seamen's Pension Fund and the Margaret Ismay Fund, which were established by my father and mother to provide pensions for Liverpool seamen and their widows, but neither of these funds covers the object I have in view. If under the administration of the same body and on the outlines of the enclosed memorandum a fund were initiated to meet the cases to which I refer, should be happy to contribute £10,000 and my wife £1,000 thereto.

I need scarcely add that sufferers from the Titanic disaster would be eligible equally with others for the benefits of the proposed fund so far as this is necessary to supplement the generous assistance of the public.

Lord Derby has written to Mr. Ismay accepting the offer.

The memorandum states that no pension shall exceed £20 per annum and that the Mercantile Marine Service Association will have complete discretion in selecting those who are to receive the pension and in fixing its amount from time to time.

MORE BODIES FOUND.

The White Star Line has received a Marconigram from the Oceanic, dated May 13, latitude 39·56, longitude 47·01, reporting that she had picked up a collapsible boat of the Titanic containing three bodies. One body was apparently that of Mr. Thomas Beattie and the others were those of a sailor and a fireman. They were committed to the sea.

In the boat were also a coat with letters addressed to Richard N. Williams, a cane marked Dan Williams, and a ring with the inscription "Edward and Gerda." The collapsible boat is the one mentioned by Mr. Lowe in his evidence at Washington as that from which he took 20 men and three women, leaving three bodies.

The name of Mr. T. Beattie appears in the official list of first-class passengers who travelled in the Titanic. The list also includes the names of Mr. Duane Williams and Mr. E. M. Williams, jun. An Exchange Telegraph Company's message gives the name on the cane as "Diana" Williams.

SHIPS MISSING IN ATLANTIC.

In view of the loss of the Titanic and reports of an exceptionally large amount of ice adrift in the North Atlantic this year it is noteworthy that no fewer than four little ships bound to Newfoundland were on Wednesday posted at Lloyds as very much overdue. These were the Dorothy Louise, Grace, Beatrice, and Reliance. The posting means that if nothing be heard of the vessels in the interval the four little vessels will next Wednesday be regarded as missing, and total loss claims will be settled on them.

The schooner Dorothy Louise, Hiscock master, is reported to have left Leixpes, Portugal, for Grand Bank on November 23, since when nothing has been heard of her. She is owned at Shelburne, Nova Scotia. The brigantine Grace, W. Fitzerald master, left St. Michael's, Azores, on January 1 for St. John's. The brigantine Beatrice, F. Fitzgerald master, left Cadiz on December 23 for Carbonear ; and the schooner Reliance, Brown master, sailed from Naples for Catalina, N.F., on November 11. Each of the three last-named vessels is owned at St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt exhibits at little less than seventy a capacity for endurance which most men of five-and-thirty will envy. Here is her program for one day recently. Between two and three o'clock in the morning she goes to bed in Paris after her night's work at her theatre. At eight next morning she leaves the Gare du Nord for London, and after nearly eight hours' travel she will drive straight from Charing Cross to make her appearance on the Covent Garden stage, which will be followed by the tiring reception inevitable to so distinguished a visitor. Next morning she starts back to Paris to appear again on the stage the same night, getting no sleep again until two or three o'clock on the third day. There seems, indeed, no limit to Madame Bernhardt's capacity for exertion, and the evidence is that not all the calls upon it will cause her well-spring of youth and vitality to run dry.

Other famous women there are who have the same remarkable vigour. "Are you, then, never tired, Madame?" and a Paris Correspondent, "I have no time to be tired," said Sarah with a smile. "Hard work and a simple diet—voilà mon secret," and she passed on to the stage. A moment later she was rehearsing her part and coaching her cast with all the fire of eternal youth. Few people realise what the life of a great artist is. It is a common belief that it is largely composed of appearances in society, of drives in the Bois, and many supper parties after the theatre. With an error. "Paris," said one of Sarah Bernhardt's intimates "Paris is an Inferno. From morning to night there is no rest for Sarah Bernhardt. Her name is on the playbill daily from October to July. Take to-day, for instance. She went to bed last night about three o'clock, and we up again at nine. The morning was spent in seeing people, settling details, studying her parts, reading new ones. At 1-30 she was at the theatre and had lunch sent up from a restaurant. After lunch she will be rehearsing for a couple of hours. It will be five o'clock before she can get away. At eight she must be back again at the theatre, and it will be past midnight before she can call herself free. Then she will sup, chat with friends, read her letters, and it will be between two and three o'clock before she retires to rest. This is practically her life in Paris. She never finds time to go out driving or to take fresh air. "It is only when she is away on tour that she is able to relax this strenuous life. Then she has no cares, so to speak, and can go about and visit her friends. But the only complete rest she gets is in the summer vacation, when she goes to Belle-Ile, off the Breton coast. There, in her chateau, on a tongue of land jutting out into the ocean, she can breathe long draughts of Atlantic breezes, walk, play tennis, and recuperate. There she can go to bed early and rise early", extremely careful not to overtax it. Her diet is of the simplest—a little fish or fowl, calf's brain, a little champagne, a cup of tea. There you have Sarah Bernhardt's secret. Thus is is that she is able to continue her life of feverish activity. Her reserves of vitality are freely drawn upon but they are never exhausted by illness of systematic imprudence. And she does not smoke.

For all kinds of home-baking use
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).
The SURE raising powder
packed in tins. Keeps in perfect condition in hot and moist climates.
One part to eight of ordinary flour.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASH BALANCE IN LONDON.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, May 10, Mr. Touche asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, if he can say what is the cash balance held by the Secretary of State for India in London, apart from the gold standard reserve and what are the immediate requirement in respect of such balance ; how much of the cash balance is lent on security and how much without security ; how much to banks and how much to other approved borrowers, and at what rate ; and can he give the names of the approved borrowers.

Mr. Montagu : The cash balance held by the Secretary of State for India in London (apart from the gold standard reserve) on the evening of the 6th inst., was £17,568,485. The Estimates for 1912-13 provide for the discharge during the remainder of the financial year of debt (India sterling bills, India bonds, and Indian railway debentures) amounting to £5,477,600 in addition to the usual expenditure (with the nature of which the honourable member is, no doubt, familiar) on revenue and capital account, and anticipate that by the end of the financial year, the cash balance will have been reduced to £6,721,849. The balance of £17,568,485 on May 6, was held as follows:—£6,915,000 deposited with seven banks without security; £10,100,000 lent on security to approved borrowers; £553,486 held on current account at the Bank of England. The rates of interest varied from two and a half per cent. to three and a half per cent. per annum, according to the period of the deposit or loan. The Secretary of State does not consider it desirable to publish the names of the approved borrowers.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

On Monday, May 13, Mr. Watt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether free and compulsory elementary education is given in the district of Baroda, if so, for how long has that system been in vogue ; how is the cost of it met ; have the results been satisfactory ; and is his department prepared to recommend a similar scheme experimentally in any of the neighbouring districts.

Mr. Montagu : Baroda is a Native State under the suzerainty of his Majesty, not a "district." Compulsory free education was introduced into all districts of the State in 1905-1906. The cost is met from the revenues of the State. In Education Commission appointed by H. H. the Gaekwar in 1909, was of opinion that compulsion was, to some extent, successful. The Chief Minister of the State, reviewing last year's work, said that "while it is by no means an assured success, it is a praiseworthy attempt, with an excellent chance of final success, if money is freely spent and vigilance ceaselessly exercised." Of the children enrolled, however, only sixty-one per cent. actually attended school, as compared with 77.6 per cent. in British India, and the fines for non-attendance amounted to Rs. 55,000 which, means an incidence per head of population double that of the incidence of fees in British India. There is no present intention of acting on my honourable friend's suggestion, and I would refer him to the debates on the subject in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Prime Minister whether he would state when it was proposed to take the remaining stages of the Government of India Bill.

Mr. Asquith : We hope to take it the week in which we reassemble after the Whitsuntide recess.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

On Tuesday, May 14, Mr. Touche asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, if he can say what was the cost price of the sterling securities held on behalf of the gold standard reserve, and valued on April 13, 1912, at £16,074,744.

Mr. Montagu: The cost price was £16,792,546. I should explain, however, that, as against the loss on the depreciation of certain securities, there have been receipts from interest, amounting to £2,985,867, which form part of the reserve.

SILVER RESERVE AGAINST NOTES.

Mr. Touche asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, if he can say what proportion of silver or silver coin to the total note circulation for the time being is considered by the Government of India as a necessary minimum for safety, especially at the beginning of the export season.

Mr. Montagu : No such proportion has been laid down as a necessary minimum. The decision as to what is necessary in each year must depend in some measure on the trade conditions and prospects of the season.

THE RUPEE RESERVE.

Mr. Touche asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, if he can state how much time elapses, when the Government buys silver in London for currency purposes, from the date of such purchase before the silver is coined and available as rupees in India, and can he say what other methods have been adopted during the last ten years for replenishing the rupee reserve.

Mr. Montagu : A period of about a month, as a minimum, must elapse between the purchase of silver in London, and its being available as rupees in India. Other methods which have been adopted during the last ten years for replenishing the rupee reserves of the Government of India are the purchase of silver in India, and the issue to the public in exchange for rupees, of sovereigns held by the Government in the Paper Currency Department.

JUMNA BRIDGE TENDER.

Mr. Hunt asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether in view of the fact that the Phœnix Bridge Company of America has had its contract accepted for the Jumna bridge on the Oude State Railway in India at a price twenty-six per cent lower than any tender from Great Britain he can say whether the American company were subsidised or assisted by the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Montagu: I have no information.

CHRISTIAN PLACES OF WORSHIP AND PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether moneys derived from the revenues of India have been devoted to the erection of Christian places of worship; if so, whether any such cases have arisen since been 1905; if so how many; and whether any Christian places of worship erected since 1905 with money from the Indian revenues have been consecrated either with Roman Catholic or Anglican rites.

Mr. Montagu: The answers to the first two parts of the question are in the affirmative. I am unable to answer the third and fourth parts without reference to the Government of India, but, shall be glad to ask them for the necessary information, and will inform my hon. friend when it is received.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Morrell asked the Secretary of State if he would say on what date the proposal for forming a societe d'etudes to promote a scheme for a Trans-Persian railway first came before his Majesty's Government whether any meetings of this society had yet been held and when he expected to be in a position to make a statement or to lay papers, in order that the House might have full information on the subject.

Sir E. Grey : The proposal in its present from first came before his Majesty's Government at the beginning of last year. The hon. gentleman is already aware from the reply returned to him on the 7th inst. that the societe has not been definitely constituted so that no meetings can have been held. I cannot therefore usefully add at present to the information that I have already given.

In reply to Col. Yate,

Sir E. Grey said when the question reached a further stage the Persian Government would be informed of the view of his Majesty's Government. From the beginning they had stipulated for certain conditions before giving support to any scheme.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

On Wednesday May 15, Mr. Snowden asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Jetha Nand, of Delhigate, Moolan City, Punjab, was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment on March 14, 1912, for not having his child vaccinated ; whether he had been fined on two occasions previously in regard to the same child ; whether the Indian vaccination laws allow of repeated prosecutions for the same offence ; whether Mr. Jetha Nand was forcibly vaccinated while in prison, although he had had small-pox and showed marks on his body proving this and, seeing that this case demonstrates that the vaccination laws are not enforced with moderation and restraint, whether he will advise the Government of India to introduce legislation on the lines of that in operation in this country.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State has no knowledge of the facts of the case mentioned by the hon member, but he has asked the Government of India for report.

A Vigorous Elderly Lady.

Age Weakness, Sleeplessness, Sciatica—

"It has been *life* to me for more than ten years," says Miss Mason in acknowledging how completely Phosferine gives her the vigour and strength to overcome the feebleness and infirmities of 70 years of age. Since taking Phosferine, all sleeplessness and sciatica has disappeared, and she undertakes duties which were previously beyond her strength, declaring she feels as energetic and capable, with her faculties as sound and alert, as in the prime of life. In firm, clear handwriting, Miss Mason records the restoration of her appetite and the renewal of healthy action in the bodily functions, thus proving how effectively Phosferine reinforced her vitality, and *revived the nervous activities* of the hardening and ageing tissues. Such commanding evidence of the power of Phosferine to arouse and infuse vitality into systems *too old and too weak* to help themselves, is convincing proof that younger people will benefit even more rapidly and extensively from the energising influence of Phosferine.

Most Successfully Overcome.

Miss A. L. Mason, Albert Villa, Park Road, Clevedon, Eng., writes:—"I am pleased to tell you Phosferine has been a most valuable medicine to me, for more than ten years. I was in a very low condition some time ago, and suffered greatly from insomnia and sciatica; the latter, I am glad to say, is now quite gone, and I sleep fairly well. Phosferine has quite restored my appetite, but I do not expect much greater strength at 70 years of age. I take as much exercise as I can possibly manage, the chief weakness being in my back and legs, but Phosferine always relieves me. Phosferine has been *life* to me. Use this letter if you like to do so."

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria.

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents:
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 86 YEARS
and is still the most successful remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all
CHEST DISEASES.

MRS. HATFIELD, Sydney Cottage, Balderton, Newark, says—"I should not have lived had I not taken Congreve's Elixir."

MRS. ALICE JONES, 17, Tower Hill, Trefynant, near Ruston, says—"I couldn't be better and I feel I have to thank Mr. Congreve for it."

The Rev. JOHN EVANS writing of his daughter, who tried Congreve's Elixir after suffering for 12 years, says—"My daughter is now very healthy and as strong as ever."

MR. J. Ll. THOMAS, Moefre Hall, near Oswestry, North Wales, says—"I was thoroughly cured by Congreve's Elixir."

MRS. COURTNELL 32, Hampshire Street, Landport, Portsmouth, says—"Congreve's Elixir has done wonders for me."

MRS. CLARK, 48, Harrrowby Street, Liverpool, writing of her little daughter, says—"I was afraid of her going into decline. Congreve's Elixir removed all anxieties."

Congreve's Elixir relieves worst cases.
IT IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.

Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Captain B. Broadley, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Indian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Rijsbergen, 2,304 tons, Captain Y. Berger, will sail to-day for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sirbistan, 1,850 tons, Captain J. Choat, sailed yesterday for Hull, and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co's steamer Cleopatra, 2,129 tons, Captain N. Cherside, will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2339 tons, Captain W. E. Jordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Athens, 3,757 tons, Captain W. Knaut, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Marthara, 2,519 tons, Captain J. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mooltan, 4,834 tons, Captain R.L. Haddock, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche .....Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townand .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ... .R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 31.

Angos .....2320 Dokers .....
Barhein .....1403 Grant.....Arab S Co
Barods .....1993 Penny .....M M & Co
Castellino.....2330 Jordon.....T Finlay & Co
City of Athens.....3751 Knaut.....K N & Co
Dunrobin .....2319 Carr.....T M & Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nisshkawa.....W & A G & Co
Framlington.....2591 Isaacs .....W & A G & Co
Gymerio .....2593 Cusack .....G H Essajee
Heathdene.....2277 Tiffett.....T Jeewandas & Co
Lhasa .....950 Manley....K'chi ...M M & Co
Marthara .....2579 Gray .....
Mooltan .....4834 Haddock .....T & O Co
Maderi.....1168 Hughes .....Bo & S N Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend ... I G T Steamer
Ranee.....3634 Banson .....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Sarada .....3401 Alton.....M M & Co
Upada.....3262 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Perozzi .....2029 Primose .....B P S N Co
Umballa.....3426 Brocq ..Calcutta...25-5.....
M & M & Co
Daylight ship .....3593.....Baltimore ...30-5.....
Standard Oil Co
President.....2086 Bremer...26-5...A Strandes & Co
Uganda .....3493 Kilpatrick .....M M & Co
Vermont .....3738 Middleton.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	K'chi	4-6	J Finlay & Co
C&R Chiltonian	2761	Jones	Hamburg	7-6	T M & Co
D&E Asmye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	5-6	P & O Co
F Laconia	4117	Cabot		Garston	W & A Graham & Co
G Shah Ameer	2323	Wheeler	Bo Hajaz	S N Co	
M Havildar	3084	Elliott	31-5	T Morrison & Co	
N Bardistan	2500	Davis			M & Co
O Zamora	2328	Swan	Marseilles		Balli Bros
P Palamcotta	2239	Cutbush	Durban	4-5	M M & Co
Q Moravia	2268	Bandtisch	Trieste	A L S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Manipar	4923	Tyers	Dunkirk	31-5	K Nixon & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson			W & A G & Co
3 Clan Cameron	2855	Taylor	Antwerp		J Finlay & Co
4 Maltby	2540	Alsop	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
5 Roath	2808	Harding	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
6 Istrar	2979	Jacob	A'werp	K N & Co	
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8 Stenbergen	2455	Younge	4-6	T M & Co	
9 Ostmark	2706	Peter	W & A Graham & Co		
10&11 Oriental	3286	Valentine	Kobe	1-5	P & O S N Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Haughton	London	P & O Co	
15 Markgraf	2325	Fanten	Daressalam	A S & Co	

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hussein	
Netravati	699	Fakira	Bo S N Co
Ponani	852	Fakeera	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahi m	do

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Mooltan	Haddock	London, May 10
	Marthara	Gray	G'gow, Ap il 28
	City of Athens	Knaut	L'pool, May 8
	Castello	Jordan	Hull, April 30
	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull, May 4

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Tosa Maru	Satow	Kobe, &c
	Serbistan	Choat	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Thursday :—

Steamer Ariosto, Bradley, for Hull via Karachi
" Rijsbergen, Burger, for Antwerp, &c.
" Cleopatra, Cherside, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Silesia for Kobe, &c.
" Kola for Persian Gulf.
" Queda for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co.'s s s Mattawa left Port Said on the afternoon of the 30th May.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s "Silesia," from Trieste, left Karachi on the 30th May, and is due here on the evening of the 1st June.—

The Anchor Line s s Olympia, outward bound passed Suez of the 30th May, and is due to arr ve here on the morning of the 10th June.

Referring to our notification of yesterday's date, the s s Elysia, Homeward bound, arrived at Suez on the 28th May, and not at Marseilles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
1	m 0 38 a	28 3	m 5 35	15 8
			6 32 a	19 9
2	m 0 11	25 6	m 6 9	15 11
	1 11 a	28 0	7 10 a	19 11
3	m 0 46	25 2	m 6 42	16 5
	1 43 a	27 8	7 49 a	20 1
4	m 1 20	24 9	m 7 14	17 0
	2 15 a	27 3	8 30 a	20 3
5	m 1 55	24 5	m 7 45	17 8
	2 49 a	25 9	9 16 a	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 1 (Saturday) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 12m
" 2 (Sunday) " 6h 1m " 7h 12m
" 3 (Monday) " 6h 1m " 7h 13m
" 4 (Tuesday) " 6h 1m " 7h 13m
" 5 (Wednesday) " 6h 1m " 7h 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 5h. 5-6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m, a.m.; First Quarter 22nd 2h. 8-9m. a.m.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 1st June, 1912.

FASHIONS IN FICTION.

FROM the childhood of the world until the present day, the teller of tales has been a popular person. When books were scarce, and writing was considered a despicable and monkish attainment, the wandering troubadour served the ends of romantic invention, and was a welcome guest in hall and in bower. The old tales and ballads, in spite of odd words and quaint construction, show a marked family likeness to the stories which while away for us our idle hours. The anecdotes of the broader sort, which won the chuckling approval of the varlets and serving-men who sprawled upon the rush-strewn floor beside the log-fire, were not essentially dissimilar to those which the sporting papers retail nowadays; my lady, as she laid her loom aside at the minstrel's entrance, called her maids to listen to just such a coil of tangled lives and sundered loves, as we may find to-day between the boards of the six-shilling novel. There is, of course, a fashion in fiction as in all things else, and from time to time a certain type of hero, heroine, plot, or treatment, enjoys a sudden popularity, imitators follow hard upon the heels of the originator, and for a space the market is flooded with romances of a particular variety. The golden-haired, blue-eyed heroine had a long run and is still much beloved. She has an unfortunate habit of wording her letters in such an equivocal manner that we can scarcely blame the hero for putting a sinister construction upon them. Her blue eyes grow dim with weeping, circumstances combine in the most annoying manner to render explanations impossible, and it takes a death-bed utterance, her own, or someone else's, to put matters right.

This fair heroine reigned supreme in public approval until Charlotte Bronte started a new fashion and made plainness popular. No drooping curls of gold, no azure eyes, no timid ways, a brusque and independent young woman strode ruthlessly across the old traditions, and trampled them down, so that fair Amelias became as rare as white blackbirds. Then red-haired heroines made a sudden bound into public favour, they had always dazzling complexions and sea-green eyes, a frontispiece revealed them to the reader, and emphasized their charms, and the unusual length and thickness of their jet-black lashes. With the immense increase in literary output, a certain catholicity of taste has become apparent. The up-to-date heroine may be pretty or plain, tall and Junoesque, or petite and fairy-like. She may be in her teens, or she may have reached the age of indiscretion; she may be single, married, widowed or divorced, she may possess an undoubted past or a doubtful future. She may begin as a chorus-girl and end as a duchess, or she may be Lady Marjoribanks in the first chapter and Mrs. Jones in the last, as a preliminary to roughing it in British Columbia. Sometimes her h's are indeterminate, sometimes her g's are ellipsed. The publishers make her welcome, the reviewers comment upon her, and the readers of fiction take her to their bookshelves and to their imaginations.

There are few fallacies so dear to the hearts of authors, that one almost hesitates to reveal the insecurity of the foundations upon which so many attractive edifices are built. There is, for instance, that vaguely described but convenient form of delirium which results in the revelation of sinister secrets. "What have I said?" mutters the villain upon regaining consciousness. What indeed! You have simply given the whole show away, the hiding place of the missing will is revealed, the real murderer is made known, and the rightful heir can no longer be kept out of his own. Doctors are unfamiliar with this form of delirium. Nurses are inclined, as the result of long experience, to support Shakespear's description, when he makes poor Falstaff "babble of green fields" as death draws near. One often feels a touch of pity for the poor hero, who is never permitted to enjoy a peaceful convalescence. When he gets a bullet through his side or a rapier-thrust through his shoulder, he has to be up and about in the course of the next chapter or so probably indulging in another duel as if nothing had happened. Not merely in matters medical, but in matters legal, do novelists allow their imagination free rein. Wills, which any court would immediately upset, are permitted to work havoc with the lives of blameless people; self-denying individuals, who confess to a crime they have not committed, are at once sentenced to life-long imprisonment, without a particle of corroborative evidence being brought forward to support their plea of "guilty." A careless woman lose her marriage-lines; the villain seeing his opportunity, at once burns down the church containing the parish register, and it is only after three hundred pages of trouble have ensued, that the wrong is righted. Debrett is perhaps even more carelessly treated than medicine and the law, titles are distributed with reckless indifference, the "honourable Miss Edyth" is a baronet's daughter, Sir Everett is an earl's son, the consort of a duke is addressed by her family as "dear duchess." These examples are not culled from servants' hall literature, but from average novels of the "society" type, so dear to the heart of the middle-class reader. Perhaps it is hardly fair to be too captious in these minor matters, the mission of the novelist is to provide distraction, and an occasional lapse from accuracy should not be permitted to destroy the illusion of reality upon which the success of every story depends. We might as well complain because the rich old uncle from America, in a roaring farce, finds it impossible to explain until the third act that he is not the bailiff for whom he is mistaken. One simple sentence, or the presentation of a visiting card, would at once have cleared up the ridiculous imbroglio, but in the meantime there would have been no play, and none of that laughter which is such a valuable tonic. A species of mental myopia is at times necessary, and a willingness to be deceived; by our toleration we are enabled to savour the pleasure of experiencing a thrill at imaginary dangers, and a laugh at mimic absurdities. We may meet our own real sorrows dry-eyed, but we all enjoy the tears which the pathos of the printed page brings to our eyes. Let us therefore beware of the critical spirit, for it would be the supreme unwisdom for us to despise even the commonest key, if it serves to unlock for us the gates of Illusion.

DECAY OF VILLAGE SYSTEM.

THE most interesting matter in a somewhat dry Government resolution on the administration of local boards in the Bombay Presidency is reserved until the end, where a casual reference is made to some remarks of the present Collector of Ratnagiri regarding the decay of the old village system. This appears to have been a direct result of the system of government by local boards, which rather than as one would have hoped, stimulating local enterprise, has weakened the sense of responsibility of the villagers. Since the local boards have been in operation, they have begun to look to them or else to Government for everything. Whereas twenty years ago it was a recognised duty of the villagers, at their own cost to erect small bridges, repair village roads and do other work of a similarly local character, now this is neglected and the local board, which has the affairs of a whole taluka to look after, is expected to do everything. That this amount of public spirit, limited as was its sphere, should have been allowed to lapse is regrettable enough, especially as one notes that a lack of interest amongst non-officials is a complaint, which is levelled generally at the local boards. Nearly all the reports of district officers remark upon the lack of interest which is shown by non-official members, and, in the hope of remedying this fault to some extent, Government have framed new rules for the guidance of works committees, which they hope will effectively demand from the members closer attention to their duties. An interesting experiment is being made in one district, where it is hoped by encouraging reporters from local newspapers to attend the meetings of the boards to cultivate greater public interest in their proceedings. On the other hand, as regards the villages, the efforts, which are being made by the Collector of Ratnagiri to revive the old system of performing purely village works by the villagers are thoroughly to be commended. To this end he has requested the vice-presidents of the boards, the mamlatdars and other people of influence in the talukas to persuade the villagers to take up such work, and while he recognises that much time will be required in which to revive the system to a full extent, he believes that in course of time this policy should produce the construction and maintenance of a net-work of cart-roads, which is one of the needs of the district. Another result would be that the revenues of the local boards would no longer be wasted on small and unimportant works, but might be expended on larger projects of more general utility. It is to be hoped that not only will the newly-appointed Collector of this district pay adequate attention to this policy, which his predecessor has inaugurated, but that the example may be followed in other districts of the Presidency.

EGYPT.

THERE are still cranks in Britain who contend that the British have no right in Egypt, and that we are not wanted there. Fortunately, there is no real question regarding our right, and if we desire any evidence to justify our interest in the country, it is furnished year by year in the reports of the chief British representative. Lord Kitchener has just issued his first report, and we judge therefrom that all things go well in the land of the Phaorohs, although there is a reference to the Moslems which leads us to surmise than the national and pan-Islamic movements in the country are still making themselves heard. It would have been strange indeed, if Lord Kitchener had been able to frame a report free from mention of racial trouble for, in addition to internal circumstances, the war being Italy and Turkey is sufficient in itself to keep the Moslems in a ferment. But quite apart from this—and it is not very strongly emphasised—the report spells progress. A direct sign of prosperity is the great increase in population. Lord Kitchener says that "a constant stream of immigration from all the surrounding parts of Africa is entering the Sudan" and his lordship anticipates that the population will be doubled in the next five years. He adds that when the Sudan was conquered the whole population was practically starving. Now there is hardly a poor man in the Sudan. Stronger and clearer testimony than this cannot reasonably be asked for, though it is a pity that distance keeps from us a more extended summary of the report. Education, irrigation, and industrial reforms have been looming up in the country in recent months, and we have no doubt that Lord Kitchener, to whose military skill we really owe the pacific conditions now prevailing in Egypt, has dealt adequately with these subjects in his review of the year's work.

SOUTH AFRICA AND ASIATICS.

THE Bill is not before us, and Reuter has cabled a very bare description of its features, but we gather that a *bona fide* attempt will now be made to solve the Asiatic problem in South Africa. We are not prepared to believe that the colonists there will ever reconcile themselves to admit the right of the Indian to free ingress into the country, and as we have suggested before, the colonist is not entirely without a case. At the same time, in the past he has not been altogether reasonable in the attitude he has adopted, and we think therefore Mr. Smut's Immigration Bill is a notable movein the right direction. If the measure becomes law, and it seems to have a good chance of doing so, educated and professional Indians will be admitted in limited numbers. We are also promised an amending Bill intended to deal with Asiatics domiciled in the country, and we hope it will be of such a character as to remove many of the points of difference which tend to make the present amenities between the two peoples so bitter and hopeless. At the same time those who have championed the cause of the Indians need not expect that their point of view will be accepted in its entirety. It may be some day, but that day is not yet, and they will have to be satisfied with a very slow walk along the road towards their goal. They have many prejudices to remove before they will be accorded a hand-shake, and we would counsel them, very strongly, to wait and work patiently rather than to attempt to storm the position to which they aspire. It is possible that industrial and economic causes will come to their assistance, in which case they will win through with a minimum of bitter feeling; and that, surely, is the better way.

THE WAGON SHORTAGE.

INDIAN merchants and traders will wish godspeed to the deputation which on June 10th will wait upon the Secretary of State for India to make a representation on the subject of the wagon shortage. It will be safe to say, we think, that at the present moment Indian trade has no greater handicap than that imposed by the congestion of export merchandize at up-country stations. Matters are bad enough for Bombay merchants with their 150,000 tons of delayed goods, but in Bengal the coal people seem even to be worse off. We published a telegram from Calcutta yesterday in which it was declared that at the present moment there are 700,000 tons of coal lying idle at the collieries because there are no wagons to take it away, and that the mine-owners have stopped raising because there is no prospect of getting the coal to its destination. What this means in loss to the various commercial interests will be understood. Meanwhile, our Karachi friends are actually joyous because of the excellent service being rendered to the wheat trade by the North-Western Railway. Last Tuesday, we are told, it was possible to load 18,000 tons of wheat over the jetties, and it is stated, generally, that the railway is delivering freely in Karachi, having delivered during May something like 120,000 tons of wheat. And Karachi makes no claim to be the second city in the Empire.

REPORTS from the Kurram Valley indicate an amicable arrangement between the Afghan authorities and the Mangals. It is possible that some Jagi headmen are acting as intermediaries in the negotiations at Altimor.

REPORTS have become current of cholera in the neighbourhood of Delhi, but it is understood that only sporadic cases have occurred in that district.

MESSRS. METHUEN announce for publication in May a sociological essay entitled "The Great Analysis; a Plea for a Rational World Order" by a well-known critic and man of letters, who prefers to remain anonymous as long as he is permitted in a world, where anonymity is exceedingly unpopular. He calls the enquiry a plea for a rational world-order and he takes for his motto a passage from Sir William Ramsay's presidential address to the British Association in 1911, when he called for the encouragement of a spirit and prevision, which shall take thought for the morrow as well as for the day. A preface to the sweet reasonableness of the author's arguments has been written by Professor Gilbert Murray, and altogether the work, which can be read in an hour, but should be remembered for ever, is a very momentous document.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

COURT MOURNING AND THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

The regrettable and sudden death of the King of Denmark throws into mourning of course our Court, the late monarch being uncle to King George. When the blood relationship between the two monarchs was quite grasped it naturally threw consternation into the camp of West End caterers, dress-makers etc., who feel more accutely than many others any interruption to social events. Recent years have been trying owing to so many bereavements in the Royal family and the prospect of the season being under a cloud this year was of great importance to others besides the votaries of fashion in society. Fortunately the effects will be minimised as much as possible, for, though of course the King has ordered mourning for one month, the Court, which was fixed for May 20, has been postponed till June 24 and is not concelled as feared at first. The levee is also postponed till the 30th instant. Though the King will still fulfil many engagements, his partial withdrawal from many functions is bound to affect the splendour of the season.

THE "TITANIC" ENQUIRY.

Instead of interest being killed by the investigation in New York the public follow the enquiry now proceeding into the "Titanic" disaster with great eagerness. In the clubs each day's evidence is discussed carefully and undoubtedly a deep impression was made by the cross-examination of the captain of the "California." No one seems to doubt that the rockets which were seen by the "California" were those of the "Titanic." It adds to the poignancy of the grief that the "California" was within reach of the sinking ship and would have been apprised of the disaster in time had the Marconi station been operating. One point in the evidence, which has attracted notice, is the statement regarding the loss of so many of the third-class passengers. It explains for the first time why the percentage was so high. According to one witness many of them found it too cold on deck and retired below thinking the ship perfectly safe. This illusion cost them their lives, but it disposes of the unpleasant feeling that in time of disaster it is only the first-class passenger who counts.

TWO INCIDENTS IN THE "ENTENTE."

It would have been difficult to imagine, say ten years ago, when relations with France were strained that to-day we should have been busily engaged in weaving an indissoluble friendship with our near neighbour and ancient foe. Two incidents this week demonstrate how real have become the ties. M. Charles Chaumet, the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is at present on an informal visit to Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, for no other purpose it seems than to study the organization and methods of the G. P. O. So at least M. Chaumet stated in an interview. But if the visit is a mere friendly chat, there is apparently a basis for negotiations. It is clear from what Mr. Herbert Samuel said at the dinner of the French Chamber of Commerce in London, the subject of a penny post to France is being carefully considered. The innovation would cost some £300,000 per annum. Plans are, however, ready for closer postal relations and in a few weeks the postage on parcels between France and Britain will be reduced, while there is the prospect of telephonic communication being cheapened. The gain to the commercial and travelling community would be substantial.

Five hundred London school children rehearsing the "Marsellaise" is an unusual and touching sight, testifying a great deal to the generousness of the newer spirit. A Musical Festival is to be held at Whitsuntide in Paris and one thousand English children are going over there to participate in the singing contest. It speaks volumes for the enthusiasm that the children have been taught to sing the lines in recognisable French.

THE SIX-POWER LOAN.

The latest news about the international negotiations for a loan of £60,000,000 to China to be followed as Mr. Lovat Fraser points out with a further sum of £200,000,000 "as soon as possible" is that so far as Pekin is concerned the preliminary palaver is at an end and the business has now been transferred to London. In the meantime my colleague is doing his best to prevent the consummation of a scheme which, he thinks, is fraught with the utmost danger to all concerned. In Wednesday's *Pall Mall Gazette* there is a vigorously written article on the subject from Mr. Lovat Fraser's pen, from which I make the following quotation :—"The possible consequences of the transaction mean little to financiers whose business it is to make profits by flotations and the handling of loans. When the day of reckoning comes retribution will fall not upon them, but upon some of the Governments who are backing them, upon the unhappy investors who will have been deluded into lending their money; upon the unthinking nations who will be dragged into war, when these sordid hucksterings have accelerated the administrative collapse of China."

MR. BALFOUR ON LITERATURE.

In escaping from politics into the region of literature, Mr. Balfour doubtless thought that he had entered a serener atmosphere, where the breezes are only zephyrs. He is likely to have a rude awakening, for already the irate authors are on his track. At the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, in proposing the toast of "Literature," Mr. Balfour, in descanting on this theme in a general way, expressed the view that literature was less cheerful than it used to be and that his own preference was for the novel "that cheered us up." This gentle chiding has brought forth the serious school of writers into protest. With them truth, and sometimes the naked truth, is the object of their calling. It depends very much on temperament, and inexplicable reasons dictate one's preference for Scott instead of Zola or Balzac. But it looks for the moment as if a big battle was about to begin, and it will be interesting to see ou which side are the "big battalions."

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

I trust that I am not unduly optimistic, but I shall be very much surprised if the meeting held by the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday on the subject of Indian Railways does not lead to some important developments. The paper read by Mr. Neville Priestley, the able Managing Director of the South Indian Railway Company, was as the *Financier and Bullionist* says "interesting, practical and suggestive;" the remarks of the Chairman (the Right Hon. Edgar Speyer) were most weighty, and the discussion quite illuminating, especially the remarks of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, whose firm as he told us, has already floated railways to the extent of three crores and could do a great deal more if fewer difficulties were put in their way. The audience which included many railway authorities, a fair sprinkling of City men, included Lord Sandhurst, who is interested in the question both as an ex-Indian Governor and a director of one of the Indian railway boards, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Rajan Nath Mukherji, who is the Mr. Forrest of Bengal, Sir John D. Rees, M.P., Sir William White, the famous naval architect, who is the ex-Chairman of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir Athestane Barnes, Sir James Wilson, Sir Arundel T. Arundel, Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, Sir Bradford Leslie (Chairman, Southern Punjab Railway Company), Mr. Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, Mr. Hermann A. Haines (Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office), Mr. A. Brereton, C.S.I. (Government Director of Railway Companies), Mr. T. W. Wood, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. George Ormiston, etc. Lord George Hamilton had hoped to be present, but was prevented by indisposition. Letters regretting their inability to attend were also received from the secretary of the Earl of Crewe, the Under Secretary of State, Sir Richmond T. Ritchie, Sir Felix Schuster, Mr. Laurence Currie (Lord Inchcape's successor in the India Council), the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. A. C. Cole), Lord Harris, Lord Lawrence, Sir Henry Kimber. M. P., Sir David Yule and others. Mr. Neville Priestely pointed out at the outset that the subject of this paper covers such a wide field that it would be impossible to deal completely with it in one afternoon. It seemed to him therefore that it would be more useful at this present juncture, when the funds for railway purposes grow less every year, if he should try to deal as exhaustively as the time at his disposal permitted with the practical side of his subject and especially with that portion which relates to railway finance. Mr. Priestley is such an excellent lecturer that I trust he will, as one of the speakers on the discussion, deal with the other aspects in some future occasion. He evidently carried the audience with him when he submitted that it is a question for serious consideration whether even the State itself is justified in spending the large sums, which high standards necessitate, when the country could be sufficiently well served by less extensive lines; and in imposing charges on the general revenues of the country in consequence of the failure of a railway to earn sufficient to cover interest charges on its high outlay at a time when the programme of new constitution is being seriously restricted and the country needs all the money it can get for educational and other purposes. What India wants "is means of easy communication, not high-grade railways over which trains can run at express speeds." His concluding words were:—"If other countries, and even South African republics can get all the money which they want for railways without a State guarantee, there is no reason why India, with her credit as high as it is, should not be able to get all the money she wants also, if she will only treat a business proposition in a business-like way."

The discussion was opened by the Chairman, Sir Edgar Speyer, who said his acquaintance with Indian railway matters was very limited and his remarks would be those of a business man. One very striking point was the insufficient provision of railways in India. The population was over 300 millions, and the total mileage of railways was only about 33,000, whereas Canada, with a population of eight millions, had 32,000 miles of railroads, and Great Britain had about the same mileage as India for a population of 45 millions. It was extraordinary that educated and wealthy people should not be more interested in providing the railways. The problem was one which affected the Empire at large; and the importance of increased facilities for the transport of foodstuffs and merchandise was apparent. One felt like blaming the Indian Government, but yet sympathised with their difficult position, for they were much handicapped in regard to finance. The Trustees Act had changed the status of Indian stock so that its credit was not what it used to be; and this had affected Indian railways. Less money goes to India now; and the Government has to be careful in its expenditure. Another fact was that the public wants a higher return for its money and high-class securities are not in such demand as those offering a higher rate of interest. A noteworthy point was that where railways depended on Governments their development was slow: for there was always red tape sticking out of somebody's pocket. He did not want to pose as an opponent of state railways; and thought more were drifting to them. Why was capital not attracted to India? Capital was timid, and the existing unrest had a deterrent effect. He trusted that the King's recent visit would result in some improvement. If some one would explain why the native moneyed classes did not come forward the information might be useful. In Canada the Government had a very practical way of encouraging the railways by guaranteeing the first mortgage, whilst private enterprise takes up second charges; and this arrangement had been found very successful. One of Mr. Preistley's points was eminently sound, namely that the railways were constructed too substantially at the outset; and the initial charges were unduly heavy. In Canada the rule is to build lightly at first and strengthen up with the subsequent development. After all the great desideratum was to find how to attract money to India, and the question should not be beyond a business solution. He suggested that, as an experiment, one of the successful lines should be taken over by a private company. Private enterprise was more elastic than Government action. If results were good and surpluses were devoted to the construction of branches, good dividends might stimulate investors to place capital in India. Sir Bradford Leslie thought that the paper was especially valuable on account of its explanation of the position of the Government railways since their inception. Government terms for branch lines were framed to meet local circumstances. Difficulties were usually got over by parent lines providing rolling-stock, etc., and taking 50 per cent. of the receipts; but there was often a dead loss. It would be better to build the lines of the lightest type permissible and use second-hand material from the present lines. It was essential that when trunk lines worked their own branches they should be unfettered by grand-motherly legislation. As to the present railway staffs, he considered that they were second to none in the world. Men with local experience were the best judges of the way in which the lines should be constructed. To earn five per cent. the capital outlay must be restricted; and the cost of construction was now 30 per cent. higher than it was twenty years ago.

Mr. Forrest hoped that on some future occasion the author would treat of the religious, economic and social aspects of railway development. The India Office said that twelve millions capital could not be got. He differed from that; and was sure that if they would only come to the money market with a fair offer they could get as good terms as other Governments. With regard to administration he would mention that there had been enormous losses during the past year on some lines through shortage of wagons: for the extra cost of the resulting increase in coal consumption amounted to hundreds of times more that the interest on the required outlay. He believed that the native public would subscribe freely to railways under certain conditions; and it was unquestionable that since 1905 the increase of general wealth in India had been enormous. The chief obstacle to branch extension was the unwillingness of the main lines to assist. The

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

THE LONDON STRIKE.

INDIAN MAIL SERVICE AFFECTED.

P. and O. Secretary Talks of Suspension.

PORT CONCILIATION BOARD PROPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Secretary of the P. and O. Company writes to the papers, emphasising the difficulties of maintaining the mail service to India, China, Japan and Australia under the present conditions.

The steamers, "Maloja" and "Egypt," which were appointed to take the mails this and next week, have still not discharged their cargoes.

The "Maloja" has gone to Rotterdam to discharge and coal, and will sail without a pound of freight on board. The "Egypt" will be replaced by the "Caledonia," which will likewise be despatched in ballast. The "Himalaya," unless the strike concludes, will have to replace the "Mongolia," which is due to sail on the 14th of June, and will also depart in ballast.

A prolongation of the present disturbance, he says, must lead to the suspension of the mail service altogether.

RUN BY BUREAUCRATS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union has warned its men not to strike without orders.

Master carmen have declined to attend the Conference to-day. The strike leaders are seeking the support of other unions. They have complained to the Home Office of the violence of the police.

A Labour leader, at Leith to-day, condemned the strike, which he said was run by a few bureaucrats in an anti-democratic manner and against the spirit of Trades-Unionism.

He said that the Leith dockers will not break their agreements with their employers.

EFFORTS TO PROLONG THE STRIKE.

The Strike Committee has requested the National Executive Council of Transport Workers to take steps to proclaim a national strike to vindicate the principle of Trades-Unionism.

LOYALTY OF B. I. MEN.

British-India shore employees, at the Albert Docks, have undertaken to load the British-India Co.'s "Jelunga."

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's "Kaga Maru" has begun discharging her cargo, Japanese employees assisting.

STRIKE DYING A NATURAL DEATH.

LONDON, MAY 31.

To-day's papers quote Ben Tillett, one of the men's leaders, as saying, yesterday evening, that he now does not intend to call either a national or international strike. The general belief is that the trouble in connection with the transport workers is subsiding.

The merchants at Smithfield are complaining of the glut of meat.

Most employers have refused to attend the conference of the masters and men convened for to-day by the Government.

The *Daily News* understands that the Government will insist on the men resuming immediately. It will then establish a joint Board of Arbitration to prevent stoppages in the future.

A NEW PROPOSAL.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The strikers had a conference with certain Ministers at the Home Office to-day. Afterwards Mr. Tillett announced that the Government proposed to establish a Conciliation Board for the Port of London. The proposal is under consideration by the masters and men who will reply next week.

EGYPTIAN PROGRESS.

Issue of Lord Kitchener's First Report.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Lord Kitchener's first annual report as H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in Egypt is an interesting review.

His lordship records with pleasure the general progress of the country after his eleven years of absence, and notes with satisfaction the recent calming of political feeling and the fact that consideration of practical reforms has apparently become more interesting to the majority of the people than abstruse political questions.

Lord Kitchener warns Mohammedans against the weakening effects of political faction.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The report further says that a constant stream of immigration from all the surrounding parts of Africa is entering the Sudan, and Lord Kitchner anticipates that the population will be doubled during the next five years.

His lordship adds that when the Sudan was conquered the whole population was practically starving. Now there is hardly a poor man in the Sudan.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Indian Deputation to Wait on the Secretary of State.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Lord Crewe will receive, on June 10th, a deputation from the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which is desirous of making representations concerning the administration of Indian State Railways, especially with reference to the shortage of wagons.

DUTCH CONSTITUTION.

Important Recommendations by the Commission.

THE HAGUE, MAY 30.

The Report of the Commission on the revision of the Constitution recommends various Parliamentary reforms, the increase of the Queen's civil list by 250,000 florins and the bestowal of the right of regency on Princess Juliana, with an allowance equal to that of the Prince of Orange.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Colonial Attempt to Solve the Problem.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, MAY 31.

In the Union Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Smuts moved the second reading of the Immigration Bill. He said it embodied the understanding reached with the Imperial Government in 1910 with regard to Asiatics. The difficulty the administration was confronted with was considerable. After much consideration the Government had decided to adopt the suggestion of the Colonial Office, which the Government of India supported, to apply the Australian education test, which could be applied so as to encourage whites and exclude Asiatics.

They intended to carry out the arrangement reached with the Imperial Government to allow the entry of educated, professional Asiatics in limited numbers, while preventing an influx of Asiatics.

The Imperial and Indian Governments had seen the Bill and were most anxious to see it passed.

The Government also intended, at the instance of the Imperial Government, to introduce an amendment relating to Asiatics domiciled in South Africa.

RACING AT HOME.

Result of the Manchester Cup.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The race for the Manchester Cup was run to-day, with the following result:—

Donnithorne	1
Bronzino	2
Mushroom	3

Nine ran.

The race was won by half a length, with a similar distance between the second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

5 to 1 against Donnithorne
11 to 10 against Bronzino
100 to 6 against Mushroom.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows :—

3 to 1 against Sweeper II.
100 to 12 against White Star.
100 to 12 against Cylgad.
9 to 1 against Tagalie.
10 to 1 against Mordred.
100 to 7 against Jaegar and Pintadeau.
100 to 6 against Catmint.
20 to 1 against Jingling Geordie.
25 to 1 against Javelin.
50 to 1 against Forman.
66 to 1 against Farrier.

FAMOUS AVIATOR DEAD.

Mr. Wilbur Wright Succumbs to Typhoid Fever.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The death is announced of Mr. Wilbur Wright, the well-known aviator, from typhoid fever.

THE CHINA STATION.

New Flag-ship instead of the "New Zealand."

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter learns that H. M. cruiser "Defence" will be the flagship on the China Station instead of the battle-cruiser "New Zealand." No other change is contemplated.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Launch of the Second Cruiser, the "Melbourne."

LONDON, MAY 30.

H. M. S. "Melbourne", the second Commonwealth cruiser, was successfully launched to-day at Birkenhead.

INDIAN PRINCES AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The King held a levee to-day, at which His Majesty received the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, the Rana of Jhalawar and the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

CHINESE MISSIONS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Mrs. Margaret Jones of Eastbourne has bequeathed the residue of her estate, probably £15,000, to the China Inland Mission.

THE "OCEANA'S" CARGO.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Everything has been salved from the "Oceana," except four bars and one box of silver.

POONA MANAGER CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

Before Major N. P. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Messrs. J. Langly and Co., cycle and boot and shoe dealers, charged H. J. Palke, their Poona branch manager, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 550. The accused, it is alleged, was dismissed from the firm, and when making over charge, failed to account for property valued at that amount.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 31.

The appointment of a seventh Judge of the Madras High Court, which was sanctioned as a temporary measure, will now be permanently created, the approval of the Secretary of State having already been received. Thus the High Court will be sufficiently strengthened for the time being to cope with the growth of work.

BELEAGUERED FEZ.

The Sultan Co-operating with French Commander.

GENERAL UNREST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

General L'Yautey has sent a despatch in which he states that hundreds of Berbers, on Tuesday evening, entered Fez to the east, but receiving no support from those in the town, retired at midnight.

The French troops at dawn attacked the enemy.

Reinforcements are expected from Mequinez.

The Sultan is endeavouring to help General L'Yautey in measures to establish order and divide the tribes.

FRENCH LOSSES IN BERBER ATTACK.

LONDON, MAY 31.

It appears that the French lost heavily in the attack by the Berbers on the town of Fez on the night of the 25th instant. A telegram, which the wireless station at Fez refused, was brought to Tangier by a courier. It says that the French lost 42 killed and 75 wounded.

TEN BATTALIONS WANTED.

PARIS, MAY 31.

The newspapers agree that the situation at Fez is grave. The Fez correspondent of the *Matin* telegraphs that the danger is growing daily, and that at least ten additional battalions will be required before the French can master the situation. A holy war is being preached everywhere and the unrest is general.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy's autumn tour is still unsettled, but the idea of the visit to Burma has been abandoned. His Excellency may visit Kashmir and tour through Rajputana. No authentic details are yet available.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Lieut-General Sir Bran Mahon, Major the Honourable F. Cadogan and Captain the Hon. A. Annesley have arrived at Viceregal Lodge as the guests of His Excellency.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge watched the finals of the Beresford Polo tournament at Anandale this afternoon.

Four hundred and sixty-seven gentlemen attended the levee held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Viceregal Lodge last night.

CHOLERA NEAR POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

Cases of cholera are reported from the villages surrounding Poona, and a brigade order to-day places Wadgaon and Sheri near Mundhwa and Hadapsar on the Sholapur Road out of bounds for all troops. Previous to this all troops, journeying between Poona and Bombay, had been cautioned against drinking aerated waters, and buying fruit at stations on the Lonavala-Poona section. Isolated cases have occurred in Poona i-cty, but so far the cantonment has been free.

AN UNSAFE BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 31.

The large bridge across the Malir river, twelve miles from Karachi, has been condemned as unsafe. Government have been asked to sanction the expenditure of fourteen lakhs for a new bridge, capable of bearing a double track which will greatly expedite the passage of trains. In the meantime, speed over the bridge has been restricted to five miles an hour, till such time as a diversion is made in the river bed, when the work of dismantling the bridge will commence.

POISONED BY SWEETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 31.

A police constable at Tando Adam in Sind, suffering from a contagious disorder last Wednesday, prepared some halva and sweets, mixed with certain drugs prescribed by a hakim. He left the preparation in an exposed place, and went to attend to his business. A sweeper, finding the sweets, took them away to his relations and friends, seventeen of whom after eating them were seized with somptous of irritant poisoning, and had to be removed to hospital, where they are reported to be recovering. A magistrate has recorded their statements.

A CALCUTTA INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

On the 13th of March last Customs preventive officers arrested three men in a motor-car, with twelve opium cakes in their possession. The men and opium were taken to the Hastings thana, and a European sub-inspector took charge of the opium, and the men were prosecuted.

Yesterday, in the course of the hearing of the case before the Chief Magistrate, a European Customs officer deposed that the seizures had been tampered with while in police custody. When the box was opened he found six cakes had been removed and others substituted. The matter is under enquiry.

THE COMORIN RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 31.

A Nagercoil correspondent telegraphs that the police have applied for extradition warrants for the arrest of Karutta Alamkaram and other absconding accused in the Cape Comorin riot case, who are said to be hiding in different parts of British India. These men are alleged to have taken a very prominent part in the rioting.

A CURIOUS SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The *Bengalee* urges the desirability of granting a franchise to the members of the Calcutta High Court Bar to elect one member to the Supreme Council, as they have got no special electorate.

MYSORE CONFERENCE.

Programme of Agricultural Committee.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE RYOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 31.

At the second day's sitting of the Mysore Economic Conference its Agricultural Committee made a voluminous report on the subjects entrusted to them to investigate.

(1) On the indebtedness of the Mysore ryot and his general economic condition, an outline of the enquiry has been framed, but as the collection of village statistics is a laborious work, they ask for the appointment of a whole-time officer for one year to assist.

(2) As to the suggestions for fresh sources of revenue, the Committee have drawn up statements showing the great scope that exists for the extension of cultivation and the introduction of improved methods of agriculture, but they intend to thresh out the subject further before putting forward any definite schemes, their main endeavour being to ascertain how best an appreciable portion of assessed waste lands can be brought under the plough.

(3) Under the co-operative societies they have arranged, (a) to bear the cost of publishing bulletins on the co-operative movement; (b) to appoint an English and Kanarese itinerant lecturer, and (c) to grant Rs. 500 this year towards the cost of provincial and district co-operative conferences.

(4) Nurseries in the state-forests for the supply of seedlings to ryots have been opened, the Conservator of Forests having already helped with a nursery for Algerian oats.

(5) A free distribution of seeds and plants was made on the Maharajah's birthday to large numbers of ryots.

(6) An agricultural library has been started.

(7) Public interest in agriculture is being stimulated by the utilization of the services of capable non-official gentlemen to disseminate the information on payment of their travelling expenses.

(8) Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for a portable oil-engine and a pump for demonstration purposes in the districts.

(9) The Committee are keeping an open mind on the subject of special fertilizers as there is acute difference of opinion as to the advisability of their use.

(10) Fourteen scholarships were awarded for the study of horticulture in the Lal Bagh under the State Botanist, and sericulture at Tata's Silk Farm under the Salvation Army.

(11) Grants from Rs. 70 to Rs. 250 were made to District Agricultural Association.

(12) In the Kadur District encouragement of cotton cultivation, banana flour and kindred minor industries, and pear, plum and orange culture in the Jagar valley have received attention.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major F. W. Hallowes has been promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

The appointment of Mr. F. G. Williams, chemist, Gun and Shell Factory, is gazetted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Forteath becomes Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Commander Henley.

Engineer Gorden is appointed engineer-in-charge of the Factory, Bombay Docks.

Messrs. H. W. Thomas and D. W. Miller are appointed Sub-Lieutenants.

Commander Edwards has four months' extension of leave.

Assistant Engineer G. R. Ellis is appointed engineer.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Biddie, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. F. L. Bridges is posted to the Central Provinces.

The Rev. T. Scott, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, retires from the service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Milligan is appointed Imperial Agriculturist.

Sir Robert Carlyle is appointed Chairman of the Board of the Indian Peoples Famine Trust, vice Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major A. K. Gough is granted eighteen months' leave.

Major A. L. Jacob is posted as Political agent, Zhob.

Mr. F. P. Rennie is granted six months' leave.

Mr. A. R. Jelf is appointed Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Graham officiates as Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. W. H. Scott acts as examiner, E. B. S. Railway, vice Mr. Ayyar on short leave.

Mr. R. B. C. Scott, Government Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway, has two months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cotter is appointed, Curator of the Geological Museum, vice Mr. Bion.

Mr. Blaker officiates as Inspector-General of the railway mail service, Western Circle.

Mr. E. D. Beatson, of the Northern India Salt Department, has been granted four months' extension of furlough.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Browne, Manager E. B. S. Railway, has been granted six months' leave.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Report of British Peace Mission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A Kalimpong message says :—A mule-driver, who arrived there from Lhassa, reports that he met five British officers at Dzara, midway between Karola and Nagartse Jong, beyond assigned trade route on the way to Lhassa as a peace mission. If they have gone on, they should have reached Lhassa ten days ago.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, MAY 31.

Mr. Bull, City Magistrate, Amritsar, to-day convicted Police Sub-Inspector Surat Singh of criminal trespass into the quarters of a Eurasian women, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Postponement of Honours List.

STATE DINNER UNALTERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The notification issued last evening that the honours list will be published on the 14th of June is due to the decision that the Home Gazette should appear on that date. This is due to court mourning and, probably, the official celebration at Home will take place on the 14th instead of the 3rd of June. In India the celebration will take place on the 3rd as previously settled.

The State dinner will take place on the 3rd and the State ball on the 6th of June.

On Monday, public prayer for the long life of the King-Emperor will be offered in the Madhav Bag Shri Laxmi Narayan Mandir, at 4-30 p.m., (B.T.), on behalf of the Hindu citizens of Bombay.

MAHE ELECTION SCANDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, MAY 31.

M. Ramotty, Mayor of Mahe, who was some time ago sentenced to be imprisoned, and to pay a fine in connection with charges of serious irregularities connected with certain election proceedings, has now been honourably acquitted on appeal by the French Government, and the result has been received with great satisfaction in Mahe.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 31.

The Government order accepting with certain modifications, the budget of the Madras Corporation for the current year, administers a rebuke to the Corporation for unpunctuality in submitting their report, as follows :—"This lack of punctuality and failure to observe recognised rules causes great inconvenience, both to the Government and the Corporation and will form the subject of a separate communication." In sanctioning propositions to revise and increase the salaries of the permanent establishment at a cost of Rs. 15,905 the Government administer another mild rebuke to the Corporation for their unbusiness-like methods.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Lieutenant Trenchard, No 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 72 Heavy Battery at Nowgong.

Captain Waterworth, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Batt., Great Indian Peninsula Volunteer Corps.

2nd Lieut. Woollcombe, Corps of Guides, is transferred to the 28th Cavalry.

Major General Sir J. G. Ramsay is permitted to retire from the 1st of May, 1912.

Major F. B. G. Strong, 26th Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the 18th of June, 1912.

Col. H. A. Iggulden, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, will succeed Col. Loch as Assistant-Quarter-Master General, Lucknow Division, about October next.

Captain Holland, "Y" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to the Home establishment on promotion.

Captain Crofton, 120th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to "Y" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Mhow.

Lieut. C. G. P. Jones, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Kalapahar.

The future of the Royal Garrison Artillery seems to be very uncertain, and no one would be surprised if drastic changes were effected in the constitution of that highly scientific corps at an early date. It is asserted that infantry soldiers can be very rapidly trained to do ordinary gunners' work in manning fortresses and cast defences and this argument may be made use in excusing a further reduction of the companies. It is certain that at no distant date the fortress companies will be separated from the other branches, including the Mountain Artillery which can hardly be called garrison artillery. The stagnation in promotion, which has become almost permanent, is telling severely amongst the commissioned ranks who have hardly anything to look forward, and the present system of permanently stationing the companies in certain garrisons instead of moving them about as formerly is having a bad effect upon other ranks. There are some rumours afloat which point to an amalgamation between the fortress companies and the Royal Marine Artillery. Such a procedure would be fatal to the "esprit de corps" which has ever distinguished the garrison gunners.

The Bisley Meeting commences on July 8 next, and concludes with the King's Prize on Saturday, July 20. The official programme for the famous rifles carnival was issued yesderday by the National Rifle Association, and shows that in round figures £10,000 in money will be shot for during the fortnight, as well as some £2,000 worth of prizes, and about fifty challenge cups and trophies for teams and individuals. The latter include such history trophies as the Elcho challenge shield, the Humphry, the Albert, the Aldershot, the Ashburton, the Astor County championship challenge cup, the Belgian challenge cup, the Brinsmead, the Astor Plate, the Cheylesmore, the China challenge cup—a huge memento—the Duke of Hamilton's challenge cup, the Duke of Westminster's challenge cup, the Entente Cordiale and Hamilton Leigh cups, King George's challenge cup for the English county championship, the Raja of Kolapore's Imperial challenge cup, the MacKinnon cup, the National challenge Trophy, the Public School Veterans' challenge trophy, the Ranelagh, "The Standard of Empire" cup, the United Hospitals challenge cup, the United Services challenge cup, the Vizianagram challenge cup, to be competed for by teams representing the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Watts challenge bowl, and the Yeomanry Inter-regimental challenge cup. The King's Prize is this year of the total value of £1,645, a sum which includes his Majesty's personal donation of £250 and the gold medal. The Queen's Prize for Territorials is of the value of £480. The valuable Alexandra series of prizes represents £765 in money, the St. George's £665, the Stock Exchange £349, the Grand Aggregate £300, the "Graphic" £275, the "Daily Graphic" £275, the "Daily Telegraphic" £275, the Prince of Wale's Prize £250, the Duke of Cambridge, £200, the Corporation of the City of London, £200, the All-Comers' Aggregate £200, the Territorial Aggregate £200, the Imperial Tobacco £190, the Barlow £150, the Donegall £100, and the Albert £100.

THE ACTIVE RANAS.

Further Raids and Encounters in Goa.

CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

THE disturbances in Goa continue to exercise the public mind. There have been skirmishes, attended with bloodshed, and on the 26th a serious collision occurred between the Government troops and the rebels in the picturesque village of Asnora. A force of nearly 150 Ranas, the major portion of whom were armed, attacked the garrison stationed at this place. In the encounter the bandits were eventually driven away. They lost four men, two of whom were killed and two so seriously wounded as to be incapable of any movement. As the enemy gradually retreated, they carried away the rest of their wounded. It is surmised that a fair number were disabled, because the Government troops on regaining possession of the bazar noticed on the pavements pools of blood.

In this skirmish, there were two casualties among the men of the garrison, one was seriously wounded and a sergeant, by name Gama, was killed outright.

Lieutenant Mattos Siqueira, in his pursuit of another gang of rebels, surprised a body of seventy of them at Vinchundrem. The enemy offered a stout resistance, but were eventually drlven away, leaving behind two killed, but carrying away all their wounded. They left behind them bundles of wearing apparel and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The administrator of Sanquelim has also captured a few men of Amona. These took a prominent part in the recent two assaults upon the village of Ponda. Most of them are boatmen working on the local ferry, who had assisted and sympathised with the Ranas in transporting them and their booty.

It was reported the other day that a force had sailed from Lisbon on the 23rd of May. From news just received, we learn that it is composed of four officers, six sergeants and 195 men.

The troops that sailed from Macao have reached Soerabaia.

Apparently, Senhor Conceiro Da Costa, the Governor-General, has not met with that encouragement and support he had the right to expect. A few days ago a journal, published in Salsette, alleged that the Governor had not the sympathies of the military in the administration and particularly in the campaign that he was carrying on to suppress the present rebellion. This statement, which was in a way, a reflection upon their loyalty aroused the indignation of the entire Military Staff stationed at Panjim. On Saturday, in a body, they marched to the palace of the Governor, to whom they professed their loyalty to his cause and policy in this crisis, and expressed a wish that he would continue in the Government of the colony. Similar declarations of loyalty were also wired from the garrisons at Damaun and Diu. The Governor was very much affected by this demonstration of sympathy.

DR. CARL PERIN.

Predictions in American Politics.

DR. CARL PERIN, the well-known mental scientist and palmist, who is continning his visit to Bombay, has from to-day taken rooms at the Taj Mahal Hotel. This is his second visit to Bombay, and it has been so successful that it is being prolonged. Dr. Perin yesterday informed one of our representatives that during the present month he would devote himself mainly to mental science, although he would continue to practise palmistry and give consultations to people, who wished to visit him for that purpose.

Mental science, he explained, dealt with the influence of the planets on the destinies of individual men and women, indicating whether that influence was favourable or unfavourable and also showing how favourable influences might be obtained. There is no such thing, Dr. Perin declares, as good luck and bad luck, but the conditions which we describe by those words, are entirely due to the influence of the planets. Sometimes the planets are unfavourable to a man, while he is situated in a particular place. Mental science would indicate not only that he should change his loeality, but probably would show him, which was the most suitable for him to select for his puposes. The planets are of the utmost importance to a man, Dr. Perin believes, because they have everything to do with his success or failure, his good health or bad health.

"To give one or two well-known instances," he went on, "Napoleon was told by Rougeo, the great astrologer, who frequented his court and was his great friend, that he would always be successful against the continental powers, but that if he found himself opposed to England, he would fail. Napoleon was displeased, and dismissed him at once, but when later he disregarded his friend's advice, he met his Waterloo. The Empress of Austria was warned by Reitzer not to go to Italy or to its vicinity or she would meet her death there. She went to Geneva, and there she was assassinated."

Dr. Perin naturally takes a deep interest in the politics of his own country, the United States, and it is not surprising that he should apply to the subject the exceptional powers, which he possesses. Thus a political chat with him is of more than ordinary interest. Referring to the reciprocity letters, he remarked that Mr. Roosevelt had always been opposed to the extension of the territory of the United States and had he been president at the time of the war with Spain, the United States would never have burdened herself with a white elephant like the Philippine Islands, which were costing twenty millions a year, without a chance of the money ever being recovered. At the same time Mr. Roosevelt was an Imperialist, and Dr. Perin predicted that he would be elected to the presidency for a third term. He was already a great opponent of the trusts, and as president he would root them out altogether. He would give Capital no more privileges than he would allow to Labour. Next he would take away the political power of the judges, and he would have the judges elected by the people, instead of as at present being nominated by Congress and the Senate, and appointed by the President. Also he would make the members of the Senate eligible by the people instead of by the State Assemblies and State Senates. Finally he would try to tear up the constitution of the United States, by an enactment that the President should be elected for a term of twelve years or for life. He wanted to be the Emperor of the United States.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 31.

At the Vizagapatam District Social Conference, Dr. A. Lakshmi Patbi, the Secretary of the Hindu Marriage Reform League, in the course of his presidential address, deplored the ignorance of Hindu women, and added that the first step in the regeneration of the country lay in dispelling darkness from their homes. He also dwelt on the evils arising from enforced widowhood and urged that speedy efforts should be made to redress it.

The following resolution among others was passed:—This Conference deeply regrets the rejection of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's Special Marriage Bill and earnestly appeals to Government to be pleased to pass it into law which will place, beyond doubt, the legality of marriages among different castes and sects of the Hindus, with such limitations they may deem necessary.

EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Cruiser to Replace the "Proserpine."

VESSEL WITH UNIQUE RECORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Admiralty has issued orders for the 3rd class cruiser "Proserpine," Commander Peter W. E. Hill, to return home from the East Indies Station, where she has been employed for the past six years, and to pay off at Chatham into the new Material Reserve.

The "Proserpine" will be replaced in East Indian waters by the 3rd class cruiser "Pelorus" which will complete to full crew for that purpose at Devonport on the 21st instant. She is at present a nucleus ship of the Third Fleet at Portsmouth. The "Pelorus" is one of the cruisers of the "P" class, was built at Sheerness in 1896-97, and she is the name ship of her type. She measures 300ft. in length, has a beam of 36 1-2ft. a mean draught of 17ft. and a displacement of 2,135 tons. Her Thomson built engines have horse-power of 7,000 and these when working at their best give her a speed of 20 knots per hour. Her engines, boilers, magazines and other vital parts are enclosed under a steel protective deck of 2in. in thickness, which runs from stem to stern, terminating forward in the underwater ram. The coal bunkers are so placed as to give additional protection to these parts. Her armament consists of eight 4-in. guns, two mounted on the forecastle, two aft as bow and stern chasers, and two on either broadside—and eight 3 pounders, one on either bow, one on each; broadside and one on each quarter, and the torpedo equipment comprises two 16-inch tubes. The bow and stern chasers are protected by steel shields, the other gun positions are protected, and the conning tower from which she is controlled in action is heavily armoured. The "Pelorus" when in full commission carries a crew of 325 officers and men.

The "Pelorus" was last on foreign service on the Cape Station. In her return voyage from the Cape she made a unique run up the Amazon, penetrating over 3,000 miles up that huge waterway and carrying the Union Jack, where it had never previously flown. In fact the cruiser crossed more than five-sixths of the continent, and was within a few hundred miles of the Pacific when she turned again for the coast.

LATE KING OF DENMARK.

Doctor Describes His Majesty's Last Moments.

The last moments of the King of Denmark are thus described by a medical eye-witness, Doctor Seeligman:—"At about half-past ten o'clock yesterday evening as I was crossing the Gansemarkt I saw an old gentleman sink down on the steps of a butcher's shop close to the Opera Cafe. As he was obviously unwell, I went to him, lifted him up, and asked him to tell me where he lived. 'He replied, 'I live at the Hamburger Hof.' I asked him if I should accompany him thither in a carriage or cab, but he thanked me and declined, saying that he felt better and would go on foot. He actually went a few paces in the direction of the hotel and then collapsed on the pavement. I hurried to his aid and ascertained that his pulse had already stopped. The first stroke had been followed very closely by a second, which was the cause of the end. I lifted the unconscious form, with the help of policemen who had now come up, placed him in a motor cab, and ordered his removal to hospital in order that he might receive medical attendance as soon as possible." The King died in the motor cab into which he was put. The body, after lying at the mortuary, was identified by Court Marshal, and was removed to the hotel shortly before four o'clock.

The news of King Frederick's death created a profound impression in Copenhagen intensified by the fact that he died abroad, and that he was carried as an unknown person to a hospital in Hamburg. The deepest sympathy was expressed. All the evening papers published long and sympathetic obituaries. The flags in the city harbour were at half-mast. All performances at the theatres were suspended. The proclamation of the new King was made from the balcony of the Amalienberg Castle at three o'clock by the Premier, M. Berntsen. King Christian X., who was deeply moved, then made his first speech as King.

RANGOON LOVE AFFAIR.

European Shoots Himself over a School-Girl.

William Bacon, a first fireman employed in the Burma Railway yards at Malwegon, was taken to the Rangoon general hospital on Thursday last, suffering from two bullet wounds in the right side. The man's condition was said to be dangerous.

For the previous two days, it is alleged, Bacon had been forcing his attentions on a school girl who attends the Bigandet High School and lives in Judah Ezekiel Street, and threatened her with a revolver, asking her to run away with him. About six o'clock on Thursday evening he made his way to her house and according to witnesses, walked up the steps of the house with a revolver in his hand. He was detained outside by a friend of the family, while word was sent to the Mingala police station. On the arrival of the policeman Bacon is said to have grown greatly excited and to have fired a shot at the officer but missed him.

Some of the inmates of the house were watching from the balcony. When the door was closed Bacon walked down the steps and seeing them fired a shot at them which missed. The bullet went into the wall from which it has been recovered. Bacon then turned the weapon on himself. He fell on the second shot and was picked up and taken to the hospital. Thirteen revolver cartridges were found in his pocket together with two 12 bore shells full of slugs and a clasp knife. One bullet has been removed from his body.

POLO.

Final of the Beresford Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The final round in the Beresford polo tournament was played off to-day, when Patiala, who were conceded one goal handicap, beat the King's Dragoon Guards, who started scratch, by the narrow margin of six goals to five. The K. D. G's. were leading at the end of the last chukker but one, the score then being five to four, but Patiala scored two goals in the last chukker, thus equalising amidst much excitement, and then winning.

Lady Hardinge presented the cup to the Maharajah.

LAWN TENNIS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

In the Simla Lawn tennis tournament to-day, the final round of the mixed doubles was won by Munwar Maharaj Singh and Bibi Amrit Kuar Singh, who beat Mrs. Henderson and Mr. Saunders by 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, thus carrying off the trophy for second year in succession.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.)

members of the railway boards were anxious to promote extension of the rupee railways. There was not a large field for feeders on the present expensive scale of construction, but there was a promising field for light railways.

Sir John Rees said that one thing the author did not do was to point out that a way of getting branch lines and improving the railways was for the India Office to put the matter in the hands of the man, who had effected the electrification of the London lines, (Sir Edgar Speyer). But if British capital was going to India there must be less talk about local self-government for India because capital would not go to India unless there were a definite prospect of the Government being maintained on its present lines. It was absurd to say that railways competed with irrigation; there was no antagonism : more railways would give a chance of improved irrigation. As to the question of state or private railways, the Government of India placed its railways in private hands, and showed its sense. A most important point was to keep down costs of construction and to dispense with cut-stone stations and similar unnecessary expenses. There had been enormous delay and vexatious restrictions in dealing with certain tea districts: years had passed into decades, and nothing had been done. Rumours of impending changes in the direction of democratic management did not promote confidence on the part of investors, for many people had no confidence in democratic control.

Sir Arundel T. Arundel, dealing with the question of difficulty in procuring capital, remarked that the Secretary of State said he could not get capital at the interest he was able to offer ; but, as Mr. Forrest had pointed out, if he would give only a little more —and this might surely be done—he could get it. Government officers were too lethargic, and wanted someone like Lord Curzon to stir them up. He would mention a scheme for a railway from Masulipatam to a point, where there were four others, with a total length of 50 miles. No less than 22 years were lost over this. An embargo was laid on railways by Government insisting on too expensive initial construction ; and if American and Canadian methods were adopted they would prove beneficial.

Sir James Wilson remarked on the many advantages conferred on the people of India and on others by the railways. All indirect advantages should also be taken into account, and it would be advisable to proceed with extensions even at a slight loss. The average return on railway capital for 1910 was about 5 1-2 per cent., and the net gain to the state in that year was nearly £3,000,000, which went to relieve the burden of taxation. It was only since the stoppage of the 5 per cent. guarantee that private capitalists had ceased investing. Why should the Government give any guarantee at all? There were many schemes which would pay 5 per cent. if well controlled. The Indian Government could borrow money at 3 3-4 per cent. Why not do so and invest it in railways paying at least 4 per cent.?

Mr. Priestley said he felt that every one more or less agreed with him and a reply on his part was therefore unnecessary.

INDIA AND DRINK.

The annual meeting of that very vigorous body the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association took place on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Roberts, M. P., and the large audience included as usual a strong contingent of young Indians. The report of the Council drew attention to the fact that in accordance with the orders of the Indian Government no public drinking booths were allowed within the official boundaries of the Durbar Camp in Delhi, and stated that the consumption of liquor at the various functions was comparatively meagre. Indeed, so inconsiderable was the amount that a large quantity had to be returned to Calcutta. The consumption of liquor in India generally, however, is growing, the increase amounting to 120 per cent. in the Punjab and Madras since 1900. Local committees have been set up to advise as to the number and position of drink shops, but it is explained that they are "too official" in character. There are 280 branches of the Association in India. A notable feature of the year was the inauguration of the Indian Army Temperance Association at Patiala. For many years a splendid work has been carried on amongst British soldiers in India—a work with which the names of the late Rev. Gelson Gregson and the Rev. J. H. Bateson will be permanently associated. The Indian soldiers have always held such a record for sobriety that it was not thought necessary to enrol them in an organisation of this character, but the recent inroads of intemperance—especially among the Sikhs—induced the Amritsar Temperance Society and others interested in their welfare to bring the matter forward. The Chairman announced that in view of the continued increase in the consumption of liquor it was intended to make representations to Lord Crewe in favour of the adoption of greater measures of restriction. The adoption of the report was proposed by Sir Herbert Roberts and seconded by the Right Hon. T. R. Ferens, M.P. On the motion of Mr. F. H M. Corbet, the new Advocate-General of Madras, seconded by Thackoor Shri Jessrajsinghjee Seesodia, the Consultative Council and officers of the Association were reappointed, Miss Florence Balgarnie proposed :

"That this meeting, whilst welcoming the reduction of licenses recently carried out in India, is of opinion that further limitation and supervision of drinking facilities is necessary ; and with this object in view, it urges :—(1) that the system of Excise Advisory Committees should be extended to all municipal areas ; (2) that the Committee should be made more directly representative of the people concerned ; and (3) that they should be empowered to deal with all licenses for the sale of intoxicants."

Surgeon-General Evatt, C. B., seconded the resolution, which was agreed to, as was also the following proposed by Mr. J. M. Parekh and seconded by Mr, Joseph Malins :—

"That in view of the continued increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in India, this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived for a further investigation into the causes of such increase, and urges upon the Government the importance of giving adequate representation to Indian opinion in any inquiry that may be made."

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Dhanjibhai Davur leaves England to-day *en route* for Bombay. Mr. R. D. Sethna, of Bombay, who has recently undergone a slight operation in a nursing home is, I am glad to say, making a rapid recovery.

Sir Richmund Ritchie, Under-Secretary of State for India, will be the guest of the Indian Medical Service at their annual dinner on June 13th. The chair will be taken by Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, late Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. Two days previously the annual dinner of the Indian Political Service will take place at the Grand Hotel.

I learn from Mr. A. S. M. Anik, the energetic Honorary Treasurer of the British Red Crescent Society, that the total amount of contributions received up to date is £6,071-11-10. If any of your readers are desirous of subscribing I may mention that their gifts, large or small, will be gratefully received by Mr. Anik, whose address is 2 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. The Society has sent a Relief Mission and Field Hospital to the seat of war and further funds are urgently needed.

"JUBA—BHAVANI" COLLISION.

Story of the Tindal of the "Bhavani."

The marine court appointed by Government yesterday resumed the inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision beween the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Juba" and the pathimar "Bhavani" of Malvan, which occurred off Janjira on May 20.

Mr. Bowen, Government solicitor, led the evidence of the men at the helm and on the "look out" on board the "Juba" at the time of the collision.

Another passenger on board the "Juba" at the time of the accident, also gave evidence.

The tindal of the pathimar "Bhavani" examined by Mr. Bowen, said the pathimar's tonnage was 56. She was a two masted prow. The lights on the "Bhavani" generally remained seven feet six inches above water. She left Bombay on a Saturday, with thirteen hands all told—eleven khalasis, witness and a passenger. There was a general cargo on board the prow. Witness had asked one man, named Krishna to light the side lamps, whichhe did sometime after sunset. Witness was at the helm and was steering. He sighted the lights of the "Juba" a mile ahead before the collision took place. The night was clear, stars were visible, but the moon was not seen. He was sailing in an opposite direction to the wind. The wind was strong. He could not say the speed at which he going. When he first sighted the steamer he was sailing east (towards the coast). The witness did not alter his course on seeing the steamer. The "Juba" was going towards Bombay and witness was going towards Malvan. Witness examined the lights during the night from time to time. He thought there was a likelihood of a collision, and ordered the white light to be lit. At that time the steamer was at bailing distance from the pathimar. The "Bhavani" was struck, on the starboard side with great force. The pathimar commenced to go down at once and all hands on board jumped into the water. One hand, a khalassi was missing. Witness could see the Janjira light. It was on the port bow of the pathimar.

In answer to questions from Mr. Campbell witness said that he got his certificate last Cocoanut-Day. The missing man was Shiva Doo. He came from Dayghad and witness got him at Malvan. He had been on the "Bhavani" since last Cocoanut Day. He had an oil can (holding a maund.) on board the prow.

Examined by Mr. Pradhan, for the owner and tindal of the pathimar, the witness said that, after he was taken on board the steamer, the mate accused him of carrying no lights on the prow. Witness replied that he had lights, and refused to sign a "panchnama." He was asked to do so by a European. The latter also said there were no lights. He could not change the course of the pathimar as it was a sailing craft.

To Mr. Desai the witness said that to change the course from east to west would have taken more than half an hour.

Krishna Moti, a khalasi on the prow said there were red and green lights on the pathimar. When the steamer got closer the pathimar showed a white light.

To Mr. Campbell the witness said Krishna Luxmou lit the lamps at 8 o'clock in the evening. After the red light of the steamer was seen the two watchmen told the witness to ring the bell. The tindal also shouted and he rang the bell. The white light was burning from the time it became dark. The tindal had asked Shiwa to show the white light and he showed it until he was knee-deep in water. He was picked up by the boat of the steamer.

The evidence of other khalasis to corroborate the tindal's statement was recorded, and the inquiry was adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

PARSI DEFAMATION CASE.

Heavy Fine Inflicted on the Accused Patel.

Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Hormusji Dhanjibhoy Patel, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, charged Nusserwanji Framji Markar with defamation.

His worship, in delivering judgment, said all the imputations made against the complainant were 'per se' defamatory and the complainant's superior, Mr. Bonner, stated that if they were all true, the complainant would have been dealt with. The accused had attempted to justify his communication to Mr. Bonner under exception 9 of section 499 of the Penal Code. His connection was that it was in their interests that the railway company should know what the complainant did and it was, therefore, in protection of their interests and in good faith that he wrote that letter, but the magistrate said "good faith" required due care and attention.

His worship then discussed the evidence in detail, and said it was impossible to hold that the imputations were made with due care and attention. The accused was, therefore, guilty of the offence he was charged with.

In passing sentence, his worship remarked that considering the gravity of the imputations made, the malice that existed on the accused's part, and his attempt to justify the libel, the Court was bound to punish the offence adequately. The accused was fined Rs. 400.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

A pleader yesterday afternoon appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Sitalvad, and mentioned the case in which Jawraj Anandji and Kooverji Madan, partners in the firm of Bhimji Madan and Company, were charged by the C. I. D. with cheating in respect of cotton bales to the extent of Rs. 1,16,000.

The pleader produced a medical certificate signed by three doctors, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Mehesari, and Dr. Ganesh Vishnu Bhatwadekar, and applied for an adjournment on the ground that the second accused was very weak, and would not be able to leave his house for a month.

Dr. Bhatwadekar was put into the witness-box to support the certificate.

Mr. Saher, barrister for the complainants in the case, left the matter in the hands of the Court. Mr. Godinho, pleader for the first accused, had no objection to an adjournment.

The magistrate said that under the circumstances the Court had no alternative but to grant an adjournment. The case was adjourned till June 11th. If on that day the accused was still not fit to attend, then his worship would consider the advisability of proceeding with the case, in the absence of the second accused. His worship thought it would be desirable to proceed with the case, because the Sessions would begin about the end of the current month.

A DRUNKEN SHIPMASTER.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday had before him Kanji Lala, tindal of a prow, charged with sailing his vessel without regulation lights off Cross Island at 11-45 p.m. on May 30. The Inspector, who prosecuted, said that on boarding the prow he found the tindal drunk and almost incapable of managing his craft. The Magistrate characterised the accused's conduct as very dangerious, and fined him Rs. 50.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

An Excise Inspector charged Rahman Shariff and Hussaine Shariff before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate with possessing 18 grains of cocaine without a license. On receiving certain infromation the Inspector raided a gang of cocaine dealers in Doctor street. The drug was found on the accused.

He pleaded guilty and admitted having been previously fined for a similar offence. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 126 with the option of six weeks' hard labour.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MODERN LOVE STORY.

Before Mr P.N. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent Paterson charged Andrew Bernard, a painter employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshop, with attempting to murder a Christion woman named Phyllis Fernandez, and applied for a remand for further enquiries.

It is alleged that the accused had fallen in love with Phylis and made overtures, which she always repulsed. On Thursday night, Bernard, armed with a razor, went into her room, when she was lying asleep in bed, and woke her up. She shouted and as he could not induce her to keep quiet, he threatened her. Undaunted, the girl continued to scream, when, it is further alleged, Bernard cut her throat in two places. Phyllis still kept screaming and the accused thereupon, inflicted cuts on her left hand. At this moment, the girl's cries attracted the notice of her neighbours, who rushed to her room and rescued her. The accused was arrested. Superintendent Paterson repaired to the scene and had the girl removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is detained for treatment.

His Worship granted a remand.

CALCUTTA POLICE DOGS.

To be Trained for Tracking Criminals.

Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, is now in possession of five Afghan sheep dogs which have been brought down from Peshawar and are to be trained as police dogs. These dogs will not be used at present, as they have to be trained and become acclimatised.

The Afghan sheep dogs have a peculiar instinct for discovering the approach of strangers and are, therefore, largely used by the tribes on the Frontier. The dogs are very useful also for tracking.

In an interview with a representative of the "Englishman," Sir Frederick Halliday, who is a well-known judge, described these dogs as "beautiful."

WOMAN EDITOR'S PLIGHT.

Chandernagore Journalist in France.

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following telegram from Paris, dated May 5th.—Yesterday afternoon a woman in a pitiable state of hunger and exhaustion appealed for help at the police station at Vanves (near Paris), says the "Matin." She stated that her name was Beatrix de la Marche, aged fifty. and that she was the editress of the "Etoile Polaire," published in Chandernagore (French settlement in Bengal.)

"I was coming back from Women's Congress in Christiania," she said, "when a thief robbed me of £80 while I was asleep in the train. Having no money, I hoped to reach Marseilles on foot, but I am too tired and hungry to struggle any further."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 29.

A Municipal officer states that three cases of bubonic plague occurred yesterday in Nullagunta, as village lying midway between Chudderghat and Secunderabad, and that the three died. The report has discomfited many, and fear is entertained that there may be a general recrudescence during the wet season.

In Ramkote street, this morning, a boy about 11 years old was run over by a carriage drawn by two horses. He was badly injured and was carried in an unconscious state to the Residency Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. The driver, who was taken into police custody, was afterwards released as assurance was given that he would be available when wanted. The street in question is a narrow one lined with dwelling houses and trade stalls on either side of it, and is always a busy place. The Nizam having made his principal residence in King-kote since ascending the Musnad of his ancestors, vehicular traffic in this street is enormously heavy and the wonder is that accidents do not happen daily as motors and carriages go along at an alarming speed.

"MAIDANIA."

To-night there will be a fancy dress dance in the Skating Rink at "Maidania" and prizes of Rs. 50 each will be given to the best lady's and gentleman's costume. On the last two Saturday nights a considerable number of dancers have taken the floor, and this week a large number of ladies and gentlemen have promised to attend.

On Monday next, the last day of "Maidania", and His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, "Maidania" will be thrown open to the public free. The gates will be opened at 4 o'clock, and a special programme has been arranged. The band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment will play from 6-30 to 8-30 in addition to the usual bands, and at 9-30 there will be a variety entertainment in the Skating Rink by our old favorities from Colaba. The programme will consist of entirely new songs and dances, and it is hoped that the enclosure will be full.

This will be the last day on which "Maidania" will be open and the public will doubtless turn up to pay a farewell visit to an institution, which with all its shortcomings has during the last few months fulfilled a long-felt want in our city.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The results of matches 1 and 2 of the Corps Rifle Club, fired on Ghat Kopar range, are as follows :—

MATCH I.—(13 entries with an average score over 90). Distance 200, 500 and 600 yards.

1 Cr. Sergt. P. R. Soundy, 98 points wins silver spoon; 2 Vol. W. R. Clarke, 97 points ; 3 Sergt-Major A. A. Wale, 96 points.

MATCH II—(19 entries). Distance 300 yards figure 4 rapid fire.

1 Cyclist G. Collyer, 15 points, wins silver spoon; 2, Sergt-Major A. A. Wale, 14 points, wins silver spoon; 3, Vol. H. P. T. Lattey, 14 points; 4, Lieut. C. M. Ward, 13 points.

There will be miniature rifle shooting on the miniature range, Carnac Road, on Wednesday next, the 5th inst. at 7 a.m., including instruction in the use of hill sixteen landscape targets for N. C. Officers.

All members are invited to attend.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, PARIS.

Livraison du Sommaire du 15 Mai 1912.

I.—La guerre de 1870.—III. A metz et a Paris apres les premieres defaites, par M. Emile Olivier, de l'Academie francaise.

II.—Stephanie, derniere partie, par M. Paul Adam.

III.—John Galsworthy, par M. Andre Chevrillon.

IV.—Napoleon Sienographie au Conseil d'Etat, en 1804 et en 1805, par M. Alfred Marquiset.

V.—L'Art Romain du XVII Siecle.—II. La fin de get art, par M. Marcel Reymond.

VI.—La Premiere Intervention Europeenne au Maroc par M. Leon Homo.

VII.—L'imagination aux Salons de 1912, par M. Robert de la Sizeranne.

VIII.—Revue Dramatique.—La Crise, a la Porte-Saint-Martin ;—L'Honneur Japonais, a L'Odeon ;—Reprise de Sapho, a la Comedie-Francaise, par M. Rene Doumic, de l'Academie francais.

IX.—Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.

X.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

THE Government of India notification dated the 16th of January 1896, so far as it relates to the project for remodelling, improving and extending the Naulekhi canal in the Hyderabad collectorate in Sind, is cancelled.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A native has been killed by lightning at Wadhwan city.

Mr. C. H. Bompas, of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, is on a flying visit to Madras.

Fifteen tons of coal from Rawang have been shipped from Penang to London to be tested.

Sir Mortimer Durand has now almost completed the manuscript of his biography of Sir Alfred Lyall.

Swelling of the glands and throat aches have been taking the form of an epidemic with results fatal in some cases—so writes a Jalpaiguri correspondent.

The transfer of the head-quarters of the Simla Hydro-Electric Division from Basantpur to Simla has been sanctioned.

Mr. Allan Hume, the father of the Indian National Congress is seriously ill, and there is little hope of his getting about again.

Colonel the Nawab Sir Atur-ul-Mulk Bahadur left Hyderabad for Bombay on May 27th, and during his absence Major the Nawab Ossman Yar-ud-Dowla Bahadur will be in command of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Forces.

Four agricultural students selected by the Government of Ceylon have left the island for Bombay "en route" to Poona, where they will join the Agricultural College and prosecute their studies for a specified term.

At the accident in the Government merchants magazine at Madras, 1,989lbs, of black powder exploded spontaneously. There was no loss of life and no damage done beyond the destruction of the magazine.

The marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place of the Princess Manharba Saheb of Bhavanagar with the minor Maharaja of Panna in Bundelkhand. The Maharaja is 19 years old and is being educated at the Ajmere College.

The rumour that the Calcutta Club will have to give up their house in Russel Street shortly, and will take "Belvedere" on a rent of Rs. 2,500 a month is denied. The Club's lease has yet two years to run, and the committee do not contemplate removing on its expiry.

After the persistent boycott by pleaders of the court of Mr. Dash, Assistant Magistrate of Chittagong for about 6 months, the matter has been settled through the intervention of the Commissioner, Mr. Geake. The District Magistrate called both Mr. Dash and Mr. Ramesh Chandra Rakshit, the aggrieved pleader to his house on the 23rd instant, Mr. Dash having answered the magistrate that he never having expressed his sorrow meant any insult and for what happened bothshook hands and parted satisfied.

Commenting on the proceedings of the last Corporation meeting of Madras, the "Indian Social Reformer" writes :—"As it is, Mr. Natesan has all the honours of the discussion, while his adversaries have quite needlessly, perhaps, made themselves out to be opposed to the very principle, an obviously important one, of keeping out nepotism from municipal appointments.

Mr. S. Burn, I. C. S., presiding at the annual meeting of the South India Missionary Association, told a good story in the course of his speech concluding the business of the meeting. A teacher applied for a gun license, stating as his reason that he had been medically ordered to eat bats for short sight, and he wanted a gun to shoot the bats. When this application was rejected, he put in another, stating that he was an agriculturist, as well as a teacher, and required a gun to shoot "pigs, jackals, hyenas and other herbivorous insects."

It may have been noticed that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce is pressing for the concession of Secretary of State's drafts, which are at present confined to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. With the growing trade of the port, and the further prospect of great expansion as irrigation projects in Sind and the Punjab are carried out, this request seems a very reasonable one. The Chamber state that in June, July and August, Karachi would probably be the best buyer of ordinary bills and telegraphic transfers and such being the case the experiment might be made of adding Karachi to the list for those three months in the first instance.

As a protection against river dacoities in Eastern Bengal, the local Government some time ago submitted an elaborate scheme for the organisation of the River Police to the Government of India which has since been sanctioned. Little progres was made last year with the actual formation of the force, but measures for the protection of the jute trade were carried out as in the preceding year, and police launches patrolled the main routes taken by jute boats. It is satisfactory to note that no dacoity was reported from the area thus patrolled.

"Truth" protests in vigorous terms against the decision of the Cabinet that the report of the Nicholson Committee is not to be published or discussed in Parliament. "On the 'ipse dixit' of the Government of India, English and Indian taxpayers are to be secretly committed to expenditure which will come out of their pockets without having their say beforehand as to whether they approve it or not. All I can say is that if the House of Commons sits down under this decision, they will cease to be a representative assembly." To be perfectly consistent, it should be declared that the ultimate decision of the Cabinet should not be criticised by anybody or anywhere.

The Indian inter-regimental polo tournament has been won for the sixth year in succession by the 10th Hussars (Captain W. O. Gibbs, Mr. E. A. Fielden, Mr. E. W. E. Palmer, and Mr. W. L. Palmer) who beat the 17th Lancers after a close struggle by a single goal. This make the eighth victory by the 10th Hussars in this tournament, for they won in 1881 and 1882. The 17th Lancers have won it twice. In 1888 the 17th were successful with one of the best teams that have ever played in the tournament—Messrs. E. D. Miller, W. A. Rawlinson, B. Portal, and W. Gordon-Renton.

In addition to the Naga carriers employed in the Abor expedition, there were two corps of Garhwalis, or as the despatchee style them Gurkhalis. These men were mostly recruited from the vicinity of Mussoorie, and proved excellent coolies, cheerful and willing, and the percentage of invaliding amongst them was smaller than amongst the Nagas. The residents of Mussoorie will be pleased to have Garhwalis back. When recruiting was first started at Mussoorie a large number of mem-sahibs had to do without their Jhampanis, who dropped their uniforms at their employers feet, and left, singing for the seat of war. The Garhwalis, of course, have a large admixture of Gurkha blood. There is a double battalion regiment of them in the Indian Army.

The new crop jute has now arrived in Calcutta. As a matter of fact, the first consignment was received about a week ago. This is of course not the best quality jute, but what is known as early washings. The crop reports from the districts are on the whole favourable, although the climatic conditions, it is stated have not been entirely good for the jute. In view of the high prices obtaining in the jute market for some time, however, there have been, we understand, very extensive sowings in the districts, so much so that it is believed that even if the climatic conditions continue to be as unpropitious as at present, the yield would be quite as large as last year. There has, however, been a drop of about Rs. 2 per maund in the price of jute, and it is stated that manufacturers are making hay while the sun shines. It is estimated that the profits of the manufacturers at the present time amount to about Rs. 100—20-30 per ton of manufactured jute. This considered a very handsome margin of profit, as Rs. 20 to 35 per ton has been regarded in the past as by no means a poor return.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay yesterday from London by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" were Brig.-General W. F. Cockburn, Sir Dinshaw Davar, and Commander Talbot.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Bombay Men's Success in County Games.

Bombay is well represented in English first-class cricket this season. Last week, we noted the fine performance of F. R. R. Brooke in the Lancashire County Trial. We are able this week to record his great success as a member of the eleven.

Much interest was shown in his first appearance against Sussex, and it must be said at once that a highly favourable opinion was formed of his batting. He joined young Tyldesley in a partnership which added 107 runs for the sixth wicket, and he stayed on until 124 were added. Of these his own contribution was 61, got in a thoroughly good style. He was reputed, wrote a critic in the "Manchester Guardian," to be something of a hitter, but one was more impressed by the steadiness of his defence and the deliberation with which his scoring strokes were made. He meets the ball, except when deliberately playing back, as far forward as possible, and always seems well over it when playing. Most of his runs were obtained by the late cut, and he showed convincingly how much cricket has lost by the neglect of this most artistic as well as profitable stroke. His innings was a thoroughly good and interesting one, and those who saw it will wish for more of the same character. He was very well caught by Vine, still one of our finest outfielders, off a whole-hearted off drive, the first stroke in the air in his innings. Brooke is an excellent judge of a run, and gets the full value of every stroke, whether his own or his partner's.

He kept wicket throughout the Sussex innings. He was not, it is understood, quite satisfied himself with his work, but he could not have been more severely tested than he was on his first appearance for the country. The swinging balls from Dean were extremely awkward to take, not only travelling away very quickly and having to be taken on the move, but being very difficult for the wicket-keeper to follow as they curled across in front of the batsmen's legs and shot out behind at unexpected angles. Brooke stood up well to all the bowling, and when he becomes more familiar with the bowlers he should do even better. So far as could be seen he missed no catch or chance of stumping, while he did not allow a single bye.

RANJITSINHJI'S RETURN.

The chief interest in the match at Cambridge, between the University and Sussex centred in the bent on serious cricket this visit, again appeared at Fenner's after an absence of seven years. The Jam, who obtained his "Blue" nineteen years ago captained the Sussex team, which also included H. L. Simms, who has been staying with the Jam in India for the last four years. Neither of them came off in the match. Earlier in the week, playing against Lancashire, however, although his team was well-beaten Simms had the satisfaction of making the top score for his team (45), though in the second innings three runs was the total of his effort. It was noteworthy that his old colleague in the Bombay Presidency eleven, F. R. R. Brooke, was behind the wickets attempting to out him.

Another Indian player who has been doing well at Home is M. P. Bajana who is assisting T. Daniel's old team, Somersetshire. Playing against Hampshire made top score (for that day in English cricket) of 71. He and Braund gave Somerset so fine a start that for a time anything appeared possible. Bajana, who made nearly all his runs in front of the wicket, displayed fine driving power, and he scored with much freedom off all the bowling that he made his first 50 in about as many minutes, and then gave a hard chance to Fry at mid-on. When Braund was out, 98 runs had been scored for the first wicket in just over an hour, and twelve runs later an easy return to the bowler ended Bajana's admirable innings, which occupied an hour and a quarter, and included a six and nine fours.

A TIP FOR MOTORISTS.

Every car owner in India knows that there is no time of the year more pernicious to his tyres than the monsoon. The canvas casing, baked almost brittle by the hot weather sun, gets saturated with dampness, rot sets in and finally a burst renders the tyre useless. It is therefore of the greatest importance to fill out all cuts in the rubber with tyre cement, which can be obtained from all dealers. Motorists who wish to be prepared against the tyre destroying monsoon should, on no account, buy other, but Continental Tropical tyres, as the canvas casing of same is, by special preparation, made almost rot-proof. The rubber withstands the influence of tropical heat and light to a remarkable degrees, and since it does not easily cut it, keeps the damp out of the canvas casing. The tyres are made in the well-known three-ribbed pattern, which is an effective preventative against side slips on wet roads and does away with the necessity of steel studded tyres, which have proved unsuitable for India. Continental Tropical Tyres can be easily recognized as they are prominently stamped in red lettering "Specially made for the Tropics."

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st May, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	30	19	35	15	36
Teheran ...	31	14	5	...	50
Suez.....	31	13	25	1	21

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-5-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Rancow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12)

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz Mohammerah Schouscifter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Yunchang and Talifu (30-5-12).

Turkish route interrupted to Bagdad (31-5-12).

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

At Kempton Park, on May 10, Lord Decies's Rath Hurley won the Stewards' Handicap, Mr. T. A. Edge's The Angel Man being second, and Mr. Whitney's Borrow third. Mr. W. Dawtrey's Miltsin won the Sunbury Two-Year-Old Selling Plate and Major Kincaid Smith's Mountain Fairy the Spring Two-Year-Old Plate.

The King attended the Kempton Park Race Meeting on May 11. His Majesty arrived on the course a little after one o'clock. He wore a grey tweed suit and a brown felt hat and a tie of his racing colours. The attendance was the largest for some years. On the stand near the King were the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Victoria Stanley, the Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, Col. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, and Sir Charles Oust. Mr. D. McCalmot's Bachelor's Hope won the Great Jubilee Handicap, Mr. Whitney's Whisk Broom being second, and Mr. Grant's Mustapha third. His Majesty's Dorando won the Sunningdale Park Plate and Mr. Cutliffe's Charles O'Malley the Corinthian Plate.

At Newmarket on May 14, the Newmarket Handicap was won by Mr. Whitney's All Gold, Lord Ellesmere's Protestant being second, and Mr. Gant's Mustapha third. Mr. L. Brassey's St. Burno won the Burwell Plate, and Mr. H. Salvin's Rockfast the Somerville Stakes.

On May 15, Sir E. Cassel's Cylgad won the Newmarket Stakes, Mr. W. Raphael's Tagalie being second, and Mr. L. Brassey's Catmint third. Mr. E. Hulton's Lomond and Mr. J. B. Joel's White Star were unplaced.

CRICKET.

At the Oval, on May 10, Surrey completed their first innings for 163. The South Africans made 175 in their second innings, and at the close of play, Surrey had lost two wickets for 80, so that the home side require 185 runs to win the match, with eight wickets in hand. The Australians beat Northamptonshire at Northampton by an innings and 64 runs.—At the close of play at Lord's Kent required 235 runs to beat the M.C.C. and Ground, with all their wickets in hand in their second innings.—Cambridge University beat Middlesex at Cambridge by an innings and 2 runs.

The South Africans beat Surrey at the Oval on May 11, by 52 runs. At the close of play overnight, Surrey, who had been sent in to make 265 to win the match, had lost two wickets for 80. When play was continued the innings closed for 212.—The M.C.C. and Ground beat Kent at Lord's by 73 runs ; Hampshire beat Somerset at Southampton by 202 runs ; Yorkshire beat Leicestershire at Leicester by 9 wickets.

At Lord's on May 13 the M.C.C. and Ground scored 293 runs against the South Africans, largely owing to a fine innings of 104 by Tarrant, and dismissed four of their opponents for 83.—At Leyton, the Australians dismissed Essex for 192, of which Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas scored 60, and made 68 without the loss of a wicket.

At Lord's on May 14, the South Africans completed their first innings for 176 runs ; the M.C.C. and Ground began well in their second innings and had scored 211 before the fifth wicket fell, but then a surprising collapse occurred before the bowling of Mr. Pegler, and they were all out for 221. The South Africans now required 295 runs to win with eight wickets to fall.—At Leyton the Australians, aided by the poor fielding of Essex, ran up the huge total of 564 runs for the loss of three wickets. Mr. C. G. Macartney scored 208, and Mr. W. Bardsley 184 not out.—At Birmingham Warwickshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 22 runs.—At Manchester, Lancashire beat Sussex by an innings and 132 runs.

At Lord's on May 15, the South Africans were beaten by the M. C. C. and Ground by 108 runs, no one but Mr. Snooke offering much resistance to the bowling.—At Leyton, Essex, in spite of some stubborn batting by Mr. Pane and Mr. Douglas, were unable to stay in all day, and were beaten by the Australians by an innings and 132 runs.—Rain fell at Sheffield and Dudley, and the matches between Yorkshire and Hampshire and between Worcestershire and Surrey were abandoned without further play.

GOLF.

The International team competition in connection with the Ladies' Golf Championship meeting was concluded at Turnberry on May 11. England, who had beaten both Ireland and Wales on Friday, defeated Scotland on Saturday and thus won the Miller Trophy for the second year in succession.

The stroke competition in connection with the Ladies' Golf Championship, which was held at Turnberry on May 13, was won by Miss C. Boyd, of Westward Ho, with a score of 85.

The Irish Professional Championship was decided at Castlerock on May 10, and was won for the fourth year in succession by Michael Moran, of Royal Dublin. At the end of the first thirty-six holes Moran was three strokes behind P. Doyle, but he took the lead with a fine round of seventy-five in the morning. He again went round in seventy-five strokes in the afternoon, and won with a total of 305, Doyle being second with 311, and H. Hamill third with 312.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Chartered Accountants in London was held on May 14. The Captain's prize was won by Mr. J. B. Anderson (scratch) with a score of 6 up, and the past-president's Cup by Mr. Addison Scott with a score of 85—7—78.

As the result of play on May 15, in the professional foursome tournament at Hoylake, G. Duncan and J. G. Sherlock meet James Braid and C. T. Roberts in the final round.

POLO.

Eaton beat the Tigers at Ranelagh on May 11, by 8 goals to 2. The sides, were:—Eaton: Mr. Cecil Nickalls, the Duke of Westminster, Mr. C. D. Miller, and Lord Rocksavage (back). Tigers: Comte J. de Madre, Mr. H. G. M. Railston, Mr. W. L. Palmer, and Capt. H. B. Nutting (back). This match produced a disappointing exhibition of polo, none of the players except the Duke of Westminster being in form.

The Old Cantabs beat Roehampton by 9 goals to 3. The sides were:—Old Cantabs: Mr. R. Browne, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, and Lord Wodehouse (back). Roehampton: Mr. R. Grenfell, Mr. G. A. Miller, Capt, G. Heseltine, and Mr. P. Watson (back).

Eaton beat the Old Cantabs at Ranelagh on May 13 by 10 goals to 6. The sides were:—Eaton: Mr. Cecil Nickalls, the Duke of Westminster, Mr. C. D. Miller, Capt. Ritson, and Lord Rocksavage (back). Old Cantabs: Capt. G. Heseltine, Mr. F. Freake Mr. W. Buckmaster, and Lord Wodehouse (back).

The Old Cantabs beat the Tigers, at Hurlingham on May 15, by 7 goals to 4.

LOCAL BOARDS IN BOMBAY.

Decay of the Village System.

In a Government resolution, the reports from the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Division on the administration of local boards in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1910-11, it is stated :—

In the year under review the number of district local boards remained unchanged. The number of taluka local boards increased by one on account of the creation of a board for the newly constituted taluka of Hukeri in the Belgaum district. The total population of the area administered by the local boards was 17,719,279 according to the recent census, an increase of nearly half a million over the previously recorded figures. The total expenditure of the boards was 68 1-2 lakhs as against 69 1-3 lakhs in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the distribution of the expenditure under the several heads compared with that of the previous year :—

	1910-11.	1909-10.
	(Rupees in thousands.)	
Administration	1,55½	1,52
Education	26,20	25,77
Medical	4,32	3,74
Scientific and other minor departments	1,25	1,24
Stationery and Printing ...	18½	18
Miscellaneous	1,20	64
Civil Works	38,53	25,47
Debt	1,91	53
Interest on Debt	5	4½

The important variations in the above figures are noted below:

Education.—The educational charges rose from Rs. 23,77,000 to Rs. 25,20,000. The increase was general and was mainly due to the rise in the pay of teachers, the entertainment of additional teaching staff, grants to educational institutions, and the opening of new primary schools. In the Broach district, 35 primary schools had, however, to be closed for want of funds. Female education has continued to receive attention particularly in Belgaum and Bijapur, but the want of trained female teachers is still a general obstacle to rapid progress. The education of the depressed classes was not overlooked, but progress is necessarily slow. In Bijapur, the total number of pupils belonging to aboriginal criminal tribes increased from 59 to 153, the latter figure including 12 girls.

Medical.—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 3,74,000 to Rs. 4,32,000. There was a general increase, attributed to a variety of causes, in all three divisions and in Sind. In the Karachi, Sukkur and Thar and Parkar districts, this was principally due to the distribution of quinine in malarial tracts. In the first named district, a sub-assistant surgeon was specially employed to organize the distribution of the drug and the measure is reported to have been highly beneficial.

Civil Works.—The expenditure under this head shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,16,000 on the preceding year's outlay of Rs. 35,47,000. There was a general decrease in all divisions except Sind, which shows an increase of Rs. 35,000. The expenditure under this head for the whole Presidency represents 49 per cent. of the entire expenditure of the boards against 51 1-3 per cent. in the preceding year.

The expenditure on water-supply and water-works showed a decrease of Rs. 71,000. In the Northern Division the boards spent Rs. 1,38,000 on improving village water-supply, constructing new wells and tanks and repairing old wells. In the Southern Division and Sind, a large number of wells were sunk and several old wells were repaired or deepened. The district local boards of Bijapur and Kolaba paid Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 1,500 respectively to the Bijapur and Alibag municipalities for the improvement of the water-supply of those towns. In the Central Division, the local boards of Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara spent less than last year on water-supply. All these boards have large excess balances, and in the absence of explanation, this reduction of expenditure on so important an object appears unsatisfactory. Government consider that the improvement of village water-supply is an important duty of local boards and a direct means of promoting sanitation and of securing the welfare of the rural population. The closing balances of the boards in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 29 1-3 lakhs against Rs. 28 1-2 lakhs in the preceding year. The balances were generally in excess of the prescribed minima. The total accumulation in the Northern Division increased during the year from Rs. 7,70,000 to Rs. 8,30,600, the prescribed minimum balance for the division being Rs. 1,99,000. In the Central Division the total closing balance rose from Rs. 8,46,000 to Rs. 9,72,000, the minimum in this case being Rs. 2,39,600. In the Southern Division the total of the closing balances, though still much in excess, has fallen by Rs. 31,000. A similar reduction in Sind, by about Rs. 96,000 is satisfactory, though the total closing balance it still nearly ten times the prescribed minimum. It is reported that a considerable proportion of the outstanding balances belongs to the Educational Fund. Scarcity of labour and the consequent difficulty in completing works in time are reported to be partly responsible for the inflated balances of some boards.

The general administration of the local boards was on the whole satisfactory. In Sind, the boards are reported to have done much good work in improving the conditions of rural life, and no doubt the same can be said of the boards generally. But lack of interest on the part of the non-official members is the almost universal comment.

More extended communications and the improvement of the village water-supply continue to represent the principal needs of the areas administered by the boards. The latter necessity is urgently felt in certain tracts of the Northern Division and the above ghaut villages of Kanara. The administration of the Dharwar taluka local board, which was superseded in 1910, is now in the hands of the Mamlatdar and the Assistant Collector. The remarks made by the Collector of Ratnagiri, regarding the decay and the possibility of a revival of the old village system are of sufficient interest to merit quotation :—

"Owing to the weakening of the village system, villagers have got into the habit of doing nothing for themselves and looking with folded hands to Government or the Local Board to do everything, such as putting up petty bridges repairing petty village roads, all of which works they used to do in their spare time and at their own cost twenty years ago. I am reviving the old system. Vice-Presidents, Mamlatdars and other influential persons are asked to persuade villagers to do these works. It will take some time to revive the old system, but a beginning has been made. In course of time this policy should bring about the construction and maintenance by villagers of a net-work of cart-roads, one of the greatest needs of the district, giving access to most villages. It would be excellent if this system which is natural to the country were made universal to the Presidency. Villagers have plenty of spare time. The result is that local board revenue hitherto wasted largely on petty works will be made available for major and important works."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 17th May 1912.	Total from 1st April to 17th May 1912.	For week ending 17th May 1911.	Total from 1st April to 17th May 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	171	22	166
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	171	19	172
Vessels transported	21	117	15	112
Vessels attended to	3	12	1	8
Vessels warped	2	10	1	8

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, May 14.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments:—

Indian Army.

Lieut. to be Capt.—A. de T. Mouillot, 51st Sikhs Frontier Force, April 8.

Indian Medical Service.

Capt. to be Major.—L. J. M. Deas, Dec. 28, 1911.

Note—The promotion of the undermentioned Majors to their present rank notified in the "Gazette" of March 22, 1912, has effect from Dec. 28, 1911, and not from Jan. 28, 1912, as therein stated:—J. D. Graham, C. A. Sprawson, M. D. M. MacKelvie, W. H. Cazaly, M. B., W. V. Coppinger, W. M. Houston, W. D. A. Keys, A. Chalmers, and S. R. Godkin.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeons with the Hon. Rank of Lieut. to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the Hon Rank of Capt.—D. O'C. Murphy, V. V. Chiodetti (March 12).

To be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the Hon. Rank of Lieut.—1st Class Assist. Surg. R. A Boermel, 1st Class Assist. Surg. H. L. W. Clark (March 12).

Indian Army Departments.

Assistant Commissary with the Hon. Rank of Lieut. to be Dep. Commissary with the Hon. Rank of Capt.—I. W. Seymore (March 4).

To be Assistant Commissaries with the Hon. Rank of Lieut.—Conductor S. Knight, Conductor R. Ross (March 4).

The King has approved of the resignation of the following officer of the Indian Army:—Capt. C. J. White (May 8).

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Subordinate Medical Department :—

Indian Army.

Lieut.-Col. C. Griffiths (Nov. 11, 1911).

Indian Medical service.

Col. D. ffrench-Mullen (March 25).

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surg. and Hon. Capt C. M. De Souza (April 19).

Appointments.

The following appointments have been made in India :—

Army Headquarters Staff.

General Staff Branch—To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Major H.R. Stockley, C.I.E., R.E., (March 22).

Adjutant-General's Branch—To be Adjutant-Gen. Major-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, V. C., C. B., British Service, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir. A. A. Barrett (March 25).

To be A. D. A. A. G.—Major L. C. Jones, M. V. O., 5th Cavalry (March 16.)

To be Recruiting Staff Officer—Major A. H. P. Harrison, 33rd Punjabis (March 12).

Divisional Staff.

To be an A.Q.M.G.—Col. F St D Skinner, British Service (March 6.)

Brigade Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Maj. C. A. F. Hocken, 35th Scinde Horse (March 11).

To be A.D.A.A. and Q.M.G.—Capt. F. W. Radcliffe, Dorset Regt. (March 10).

† The grants includes all Officers, Petty and Non-Commissioned Officers, Seamen and Marines who were serving in the undermentioned ships during the periods stated. Those who are already in possession of the Medal for former operations will receive the Clasp only.

Applications should be made by letter addressed "on Medal Business" to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W., and in the cases of petty and non-commissioned officers and men who have left the service must be accompanied by their certificates of service.

List of Ships—"Barham," March 25 to May 12, 1909; "Diana," Feb. 7 to March 22, 1909; "Fox," Sept. 18, 1908, to Feb. 1, 1909; "Hyacinth," Oct. 14 to 23, 1909; "Philomel," Jan. 19 to June 20, 1909; Sept. 30 to Oct. 23, 1909; "Proserpine," Sep. 2 to 7, 1908, Oct. 14, 1908, to Jan. 23, 1909.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieut. S. Hall has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut. (April 1.)

May 13.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of May 13, 1901—Lieut. F. N. Stagg has been transferred to the Emergency List (May 12.)

War Office, May 14.

Regulars.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery— Lieut Col E Bickford, R A, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Col H L Gardiner (May 7).

School of Military Engineering—Capt A G Turner RE, a 2nd Assistant Instructor, to be a 1st Assistant Instructor (April 14) ; Lieut E F S Dawson, R E, to be a 2nd Assistant Instructor (May 1) ; Capt R H Scovell, R E, a 2nd Assistant Instructor, to be a 1st Assistant Instructor (April 24) ; Lieut J K Dawson-Scott, R E, to be a 2nd Assistant Instructor (April 24).

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut F J Scott to be Adjutant (April 28).

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Lieut G Le R Burnham is seconded for special extra-regimental employment (March 29).

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Major D S Matthews retires on retired pay (May 15) : Capt A F Fletcher to be Major (May 15.)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R.H. and R.F.A.—Major R. F. Ruck-Keene retires on retired pay (May 15).

R.G.A.—Capt. H. B. H. Johnston is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery (April 30); Superny. Capt. L J. R. Connolly is restored to the establishment (April 30).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt. H. B. Clarke, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment (May 14).

Foot Guards.

Scots—Lieut. Sir George W. Abercromby s resign his commission (May 15).

Irish—Sec. Lieut. E. B. Greer to be Lieut.—(April 17).

Infantry.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Capt. G. A. M. Docker is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry (April 23) ; Capt. and Brev. Major R. S. May is seconded for service on the Staff (April 24).

King's (Liverpool Reg.)—Lieut. H. L. Wright to be Capt. (April 24).

Lincolnshire Regt.—Major R. O. Cumberland retires on retired pay May 15.

Royal Irish Regt.—Superny. Capt. G. A. Elliot is restored to the establishment (May 1).

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.)—Capt. R. H. Darwin retires on retired pay (May 15).

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col and Brev. Col. H. A. Iggulden, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List (May 12) ; Major H. O. S. Cadogan to be Lieut.-Col. vice Brev. Col.-H. A. Iggulden, (May 12); Gent. Cadet B. C. H. Poole, from the Royal Military Col., to be Sec. Lieut. (May 15).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. G. S. Gilkison is seconded for service on the staff (April 29).

Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. P. Hamilton is seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps Military Wing May 13.

E. Lancs Regt.—Sec. Lieut. F. E. Belchier to be Lieut. Dec. 27, 1911.

* Royal Sussex Regt.—Superny. Capt. S. de V. A. Julius is restored to the establishment, March 17.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers S. Lancs. Regt.—Sec. Lieut. C. P. Bethune to be Lieut. March 27.

Welsh Regt.—Sec. Lieut. G. S. Brewis to be Lieut. April 1.

Oxfordshire and Bucks L.I.—Capt H. R. M. Brooke-Popham is seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps Military Wing, May 13.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Capt. G. W. Bentley is seconded for service on the Staff, April 23 ; Lieut. E. S. Gibbons, to be Capt, April 23.

Memoranda.

Col. E. M. Perceval, D.S O, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, is placed on the Half-pay List (May 15).

Brevet Col H A Iggulden, the Half-pay List, to be Col (May 12).

Capt (temporary Major) L E S Ward, Oxfordshire and Bucks L I, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col while employed with the King's African Rifles (April 22).

Qrmr, and Hon Capt D G Andrews, Hampshire Regt, is granted the hon rank of Major (May 12).

Qrmr and Hon Lieut J MacLennan, Gordon Highlanders, is granted the hon. rank of Capt (May 14).

Infantry.

4th Batt Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Hon Lieut A MacG Macdonald, late Lieut R O, to be Lieut with seniority at from May 1, 1911, (May 15).

Admiralty, 14th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Joshua Geoffrey Saunders to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th April.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant John William Domerell Werry Easterbrook to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 16th April.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve.

Commander Hugh Graham Moore, R. D., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 16th April.

Engineer Charles Henry Atkins has been placed on the Retired Senior Engineer. Dated 13th May.

Admiralty, 15th May.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers Decoration upon the following officers :—

Commander Frederick Hume Musgrave Custance.

Commander Harold Edward Kitcat (retired).

Engineer William Alexander McCullough.

Admiralty, 15th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June.

Lieutenant Percy de Winton Kitcat has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

The undermentioned Midshipmen have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—

Cyril James Herbert Hill.
Eric Paul Vivian.
Arthur Norman Tebbs.
Trevor St. Vincent Frederick Tyler.
Patrick Wylie Rose Weir.
Robert Grice Sturges.
Eccles James Carter.
Stanley Dyer Benbow Hebbert.
Francis Henry James Startin.
John Douglas Harvey.
David Robert Millar Kirkwood.
Frederick Arthur Pr[illegible].
Donald Carey Brock.
Geoffrey Rhodes Bromet.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March.

Engineer commander Edwin William Cudlip has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain.

Gunner Frank Benjamin Watson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 28th April

Admiralty, 16th May.

Chief Gunner George Richard Cooper has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 28th April.

War Office. 17th May.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur H. Paget, K.C.B. K.C.V.O., Aide-de-Camp General to the King, to be General Officer Commanding-in-chief the Forces in Ireland, vice General the Right Honourable Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Dated 10th May.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Aide-de-Camp General to the King. Dated 10th May.

As Assistant Military Secretary:—Major Kenneth J. Kincaid-Smith, D.S.O., Royal Artillery.

As Aide-de-Camp :—Captain Reginald Lord Herbert, M.V.O., Royal Horse Guards.

Lieutenant the Honourable Luke H. White 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.

Lieutenant-General Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B, to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Bermuda, vice Lieutenant-General Sir F W Kitchener, K C B, deceased. Dated, 11th May.

Colonel Lewis Jones, from the Half-pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel C E Haynes, C B. Dated 8th May.

Colonel Bernard F Drake, from Commanding Royal Artillery, Welsh Division Territorial Force, to be Staff Officer for Royal Field Artillery, Aldershot Command, vice Colonel H S Horne. Dated 3rd May.

Captain Archibald F Home, 11th (Prince Alberts Own) Hussars, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major M F Gage, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales) Dragoon Guards. Dated 6th May.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert A. Brendon, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, retires on retired pay. Dated 18th May.

Major Cecil H de Rougemont, MVO, DSO, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H A Brendon, and to remain seconded. Dated 18th May.

Captain George H W Bayley to be Major. Dated 10th November.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas C Lawson is placed on retired pay. Dated 17th May.

Sergeant-Major William John Phillips to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 18th May.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bickford is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 7th May.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Henry D Bentinck to be Captain Dated 1st April.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Lieutenant Herbert F H Master to be Captain. Dated 19th April.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain George A Stevens is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 26th April.

Second Lieutenant Peter K Pinching to Lieutenant. Dated 19th February.

The Durham Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Arthur H. M. Bowers is restored to the establishment. Dated 26th April.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Sinclair G. Traill to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th May.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant Redmond B Neill to be Captain. Dated 15th April.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Denis D. Philby to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th March.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel Sir David Bruce, Kt C.B., F.R.S., M.B., F.R.C.P., to be Surgeon-General. Dated 1st April:

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major Howard Ensor, DSO, M B, from the seconded list, is restored to the establishment. Dated 2nd May.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Captain Edward Brown is restored to the establishment with precedence next below Captain John J Aitken. Dated 18th May.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable Henry Yarde-Buller, MVO, DSO, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 10th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable Henry Yarde-Buller, MVO, DSO, to be Colonel Dated 19th July.

The undermentioned officers Indian Army to be Colonels. Dated 2nd January.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas A Harrison.

Lieutenent-Colonel Alexander H Eustace, D S O.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander S Cobbe, V C, D S O.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H Millar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M Cart-wright.

Dated 14th January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Holloway.

Lieutenant-Colonel FitzJames M Edwards, D S O.

General Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

Anthony Clifford late Cadet, Cambridge University Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th May.

Infantry.

Reginald Manning Heron, late Captain, 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Captain. Dated 18th May.

Stanley John Hellier, late Cadet Serjeant, Bournemouth School Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th May.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

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Two things this cover reduces to a minimum:—the possibility of side-slip and the amount of wear.

It does not, like many so-called non-skids made wholly of rubber, wear down into an ordinary smooth tread, to begin skidding with a vengeance.

The specially-hardened steel studs, which project well above the tread, with their bases deeply embedded in the rubber, ensure a firm hold on the greasiest surface.

The band of stout chrome leather renders the tread practically immune from punctures, and extends up the walls far enough to provide amply for their protection.

It is effective **in every way** and **all the time.** 33

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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

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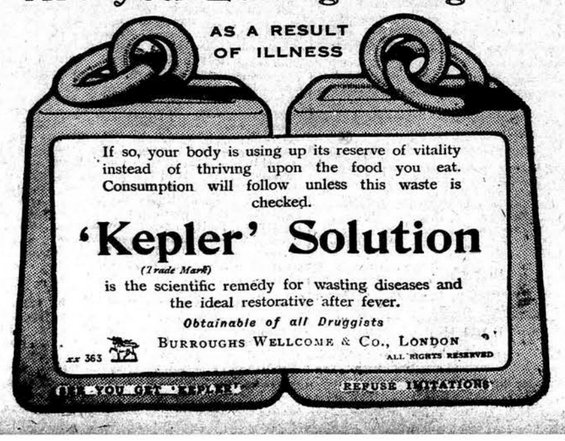
AS A RESULT OF ILLNESS



If so, your body is using up its reserve of vitality instead of thriving upon the food you eat. Consumption will follow unless this waste is checked.

'Kepler' Solution

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is the scientific remedy for wasting diseases and the ideal restorative after fever.

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

N.B.—I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below :—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 36 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be safely cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid as Mellbes—and complicate thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose or nasal obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows :—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 10-8.

For Piles, Fissula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Windy & Fatty Body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorrhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8,

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my comparable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by 1-month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, habitual Head-aches, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPETHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, dimness, night blindness, are relieved by painless applications which neither hurt nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumours and other diseases of Uterus Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

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Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for severe latter complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Parsee Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 18 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure, but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

6th September, 1909.

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known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced : it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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LONDON MARKET

LONDON, MAY 30.] [BOMBAY, MAY 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minor.
2½ per cent. Consols	77 11-16		un chgd
do. Rents	92 3-4		un chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loans	93 3-4		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities	64 11-16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-3	1-1-3	
do. do. Quarterly Delivery	28 1-4		un chgd
Bar Silver in New York	Closed		
Exchange on London at Par	4.84		1-2
do. do. 4 Months	20.43 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	Closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	3		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3-8		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 5-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4		un chgd

Bar silver per oz. 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 60 days' sight (Council drafts) 1 3 7-8 unchg.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £3,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bazars buying.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived Brindisi yesterday evening.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras — Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :

Total Bullion	...£29,400,000	Dec. £ 600,000
Public Deposits	...£9,560,000	Unchgd.
Other Deposits	...£41,200,000	Inc. £4,000,000
Government Securities	...£14,200,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities	...£36,500,000	Inc. £4,800,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,900,000	Dec. £ 700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Moderate business.
Futures		Steady.
Manchester	Quiet	with a limited enquiry
Total Sales		7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		250 "
Imports		12,000 "
Mid-Americans		6.65—91
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 3-8unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·15 unchgd	6·15 unchgd	6·18 unchgd	6·18 unchgd	6·15 +01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·14 +01	6·13 +01	6·12 unchgd	6·12 unchgd

New York market closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·64; Oct 11·35.
Liverpool markets closed until Monday.
Manchester market closed on Friday.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	11 7-16—1-8
Futures—Month of July	11·63-1·61
Do. do. Oct	11·35-1·34
Tone of Spot Cotton	Strong.

LIVERPOOL COTTON WEEKLY REPORT.

	Previous week.	This week.
Total in Sight	.....	.....
Egyptian Visible Supply	.....	.....
East Indian " "	.....	.....
American " "	.....	.....
Other " "	.....	.....
Total Sales	39,000	24,000
East Indian sales	.....	.....
Total Speculation	2,000	.....
Do. Exportation	2,000	.....
East Indian Export	.....	.....
Do. Indian Stock	5,000	5,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	300	300
Do. Actual Exports	.....	.....
Do. Week's Imports	.....	1,000
Do. Speculation	.....	.....
Americans Afloat	100,000	70,000
East Indian	8,000	9,000
Total afloat	128,000	99,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	37 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.	

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs.	37 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Dull.	
Barletta Russo 61lbs	35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—June-July—Sellers—Dull.	

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian	39 1-2 unchgd
Do Month	May—sellers

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship.	55 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—	June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Brown Cawnpore	50—1-4
Do. Months—May-June	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	70 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	67 6—61
Do. Months—May-June	
Do Name of Port—London—Dour.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	61 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—May-June	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers—	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

87-6-0—unchgd—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	Closed

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 7-1-4 May-June—Value

METALS—

Copper Brazier	8 35 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	6 7 3-4 unchgd
Standard Copper G M S	75 3-8—1-8

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals,.. 12-6

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Nothing much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India. ... ...Quiet—Neglected
Do Months of Shipment ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 6 1-2—1 d
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady—Rather dearer.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ...12 4 1-2—July—Value.
Do. ... 12 3—July—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 12 6—June—Value
Do. 12 4 1-2—July—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ...13 4 1-2—June—Value
Do. ...12 10 1-2—July—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...13 6—June—Value.
Do. ...13 July—Value.
Tone—Firm. Moderate business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [31st MAY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Bullion	13,52,400	London	National Bank
5 Boxes Bullion	3,45,600	do	Hongkong Bank.
1 Box Bullion	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Bullion	76,800	do	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
I P Railway	11	13,454
B B and C I Railway	21	24,716

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-2 to 3-4
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 3-4
Shanghai "	...202 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

A moderate business was done for the Settlement at 96 15-16 at which rate the Settlement passed of quietly to-day. We give below closing quotations.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 14 0
Settlement	" 96 12 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher for ready at 28 1-8 the forward rate being unchanged at 28 1-4. The New York market was closed for a holiday. The local market has been closed to-day. Our quotations are yesterday's closing rates. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23 15 3
Australian "	"	23 15 3
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	71 3 0
1st Settlement	"	71 5 0
2nd Settlement	"	71 10 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	80 9 0
1st Settlement	"	80 11 0
2nd Settlement	"	81 0 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 20.40 were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 29.60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. tenderers receiving only 1 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 10th May and arrived to-day with the mail of the 17th May brings £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 silver for Bombay as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 12,80,000
Bombay	...	... " 11,90,000
Madras	...	... " 2,60,000
Total	...	... " 27,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 17th May and comes with the mail of the 24th May brings £160,000 bar gold, £40,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 11,60,000
Bombay	...	... " 9,70,000
Madras	...	... " 4,50,000
Total	...	... " 31,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 24th May and comes with the mail of the 31st May brings £130,000 Bar Gold and £20,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 14,00,000
Bombay	...	... " 6,10,000
Madras	...	... " 40,000
Total	...	... " 20,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	14,67,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	19,62,000
Sundries	36,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,18,000
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	13,94,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	2,68,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	8,91,000
Bullion	2,34,000	.....
Balance with other Banks.	8 99,000	.....
Sundries	18,000	.....
Cash	16,54,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	45,883	50,553	— 4,669
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th May	2,283,625	2,167,609	+116,016
Shipments for the week			
Europe	4,328	27,892	—23,564
China	11,048	1,681	+9,367
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	15,376	29,553	—14,177
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 30th May			
Europe	285,645	772,841	—507,196
China	28,792	12,355	+ 16,437
Japan	753,154	456,204	+296,250
Coast Ports	23,377	27,936	— 4,559
Total	1,070,868	1,269,336	—198,338
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	28,020	33,260	—12,420
China	22,366	16,384	+15,922
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 11th May, 1912, 32,270 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 11th May 1912—46,221 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	24	272,480	294,106
Central India	2,799	145,104	142,491
Barsee and Nagur	1,266	106,496	108,541
Berar	4,060	524,534	343,853
Central Provinces	2,017	351,086	144,206
Total Comras	10,166	1,400,660	1,131,197
Dholleras	352	28,818	209,947
Broach	222	141,899	214,426
Compta and Dharwar	18,264	154,724	125,603
Westerns	5,153	55,557	12,873
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	2,411	119,703	291,172
Bengals (Rajputana)	3,084	85,847	116,582
Sind	216	90,882	54,481
Persian	10	4,378	2,205
American	6,005	190,775	6,624
Egyptian	...	1,167	2,169
Other sorts	...	9,215	532
Total	45,883	2,283,625	2,167,609

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 30th May, 1912	2,283,625
	2,583,625
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 30th May, 1912	1,070,868
	1,512,757
Less Afloat	52,326
	1,460,431
a Less Estimated mill consumption	712,000
	748,431
Less Up country by rail	78,591
	669,840
Less Estimated destroyed by fire	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 31st May, 1912 a Revised	657,840

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

We have had a continuation of fluctuating markets at Home, and changes on the week have been slight. Holidays in Liverpool and New York have not been conducive to business and the week has been featureless. The market appears to be awaiting the Bureau Report, and in the meantime other estimates of the average condition have been published. The most prominent of these is the estimate of the National Ginners Association, viz, 79·4 per cent. against their last year's estimate of 85·6. The figures of the May condition of the Bureau last year were 87·8. It is idle to speculate on the forthcoming report, but the effect on the market, if any, will probably be temporary. The future of the market will depend entirely on the progress of the crop; the one thing to be borne in mind being that a large crop is absolutely essential to produce a maintained lower range of values. Until such a crop is actually in view, we may look for nervous markets, with a tendency to sharp advances on any adverse news regarding crop prospects. The Liverpool market is again closed and will reopen on Monday.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July	11·10	11·04	—·06
" Oct.	11·26	11·19	—·07
Spot	11·50	11·50	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures July	11·64	11·63	—·01
" Oct.	11·40	11·35	—·05
Spot	11 11-16	11 7-16	—1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July.	6·19	6·15	—·04
" Sept.-Oct.	6·19	6·16	—·03
Spot	6·42	6·35	—·06

In the local market we have had a quiet week with little business doing. Fluctuations have occurred, generally in sympathy with Home advices, but the tone has been easier and rates for New Crops are about Rs. 5 lower than last week's closing quotations. Occasionally export houses have been sellers, but the volume of business passing has been small, the approach of tne monsoon causing local speculators to be chary of entering into further dealings. For June-July delivery, there has been some enquiry for M. G. Westerns, but buyers offered slightly under current prices and only a small business is reported. Fresh business with the Continent is extremely difficult, and offers from Japan are few, and far between.

The daily offtake of ready cotton has been poor. For Japan, the enquiry has been meagre, while for Europe there is little or nothing doing. Mills are buying quietly and show no disposition to run into stocks. Although cotton has been warehoused for the monsoon, dealers are meeting any demand, and, with a few exceptions are willing to part with their holdings at present rates. Prices are easier and cheap lots may be picked up.

The excess in the total receipts to date as compared with last year is now 116,000 bales, including nearly 191,000 bales of American cotton.

So far, there are no indications of the advance of the monsoon. The sea is moderate at Colombo and smooth on the West Coast. Rain, associated with thunderstorms, has fallen on the Malabar Coast, and a few scattered local showers are reported in the interior.

There has been very little doing during the day, and the market closes quiet and unchanged from the morning.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	295	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	"	296	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	293	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Palgaon	"	283	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	277	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	265	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	257	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	261	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	245	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	278	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	"	254	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	261	"

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet during the past week with little business doing, and rates are easier. The following business is reported :—

ANTWERP :—1,000 tons, ready shipment at 18s. 6d. to 19s.

DUNKIRK :—About 500 tons, at 23s. for June shipment.

HAMBURG :—500 tons, ready at 23s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES :—1,000 tons ready at 20s. light seeds, 22s. seeds.

The market closes quiet. For forward there is little or no enquiry.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

As we anticipated the easier feeling advised at the close of the market last week, was only temporary, and we have again experienced firm markets with an advance in prices and a large business doing. Native sentiment is bullish and speculators have been operating for September delivery having sold out May, with the result that the margin between May and September has increased. The Home market has been firm and crushers seem willing to continue buying at about present rates. We shall probably follow the course of the Home market for the time being, but chances are in favour of higher prices later on. Closing prices to-day are as under, Home advices being quiet.

We quote :—

Ready	...	...Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.
May	...	... " 12 5 3 R.T.
September	...	... " 12 9 9 "

RAPESEED :—

The market has continued firm during the week, and a moderate business has been done. Owing to the failure of the Guzerat crop rates for Yellow Cawnpore continue to advance and a rise of 3 to 4 annas per cwt. in this variety has taken place this week. The Home market at the moment is quiet, but it is anticipated that top prices for rapeseed have not yet been touched.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	...Rs.	8 12 3 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	"	9 10 0 "

WHEAT :—

This market has kept fairly steady, and a moderate business has been done. Shipments for this month having been completed and the tone of the Home market being quiet the market here is slightly easier, but the easiness is expected to be only temporary. The difficulty regarding transport by rail from up-country continues.

We quote :—

Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	....Rs.	5 6 0 R.T.
White Delhi May	... "	5 6 9 "
White Delhi September	... "	5 9 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

The market has been firm. Receipts are small and there is a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	... ...	... Rs. 12 4 0 B. T.
June-July	... ...	" 12 13 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market continues steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	... ...	... Rs. 37 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

The market is steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 27 8 0	to 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Stocks are small and prices are almost nominal.

We quote :—

Bold	... ...	...Rs. 49 0 0
Small	... ...	... " 47 0 0

GINGELLYSEED :—

Prices are more or less nominal. Stocks are small.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	60 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	... "	61 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

There is nothing doing.

We quote :—

July-Aug. ... Rs. 7 10 0 R.T. Nominal

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	... ...	... 45,883 bales.
Wheat	... ...	... 184,258 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	... 169,982 "
Rapeseed	... ...	... 64,370 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	... 6,654 "
Poppyseed	... ...	... 15,261 "
Groundnuts	... ...	... 10,777 "
Castorseed	... ...	... 25,728 "
Rice	... ...	... 36,861 "
Myrabollam s	... ...	... 10,729 "
Cottonseed	... ...	... 16,818 "
Mowraseed	... ...	... 160 "
Gram	... ...	... 48,050 "
Joowar	... ...	... 35,594 "
Maize	... ...	... 418 "

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been very little doing in this marke during the past week. China buyers are indifferent and prices have been barely maintained. A mill is reported to have placed 500 bales 10s. at 7 3-16, but the report needs confirmation.

	Bales
Weekly sales from Shanghai	500
Unsold stock at Shanghai	49,000
Uncleared stock at Shanghai	32,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—The market is very quiet. Prices, however, keep steady.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet, and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues dull. The demand is very poor, and forward buying is practically at a standstill.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The Home market is steady and unchanged. The local market is quiet, and the demand will not improve until good seasonable rain has fallen.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The Bombay market is unchanged. Prices are steady. The Home market is firm and only distant shipment is offering.

DHOOTIES :—Here the market is quiet and there will be no demand until the monsoon sets in favourably. The Home market is steady. No change.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Public telegrams advise a further rise during the week, which shows that market at Home is getting firmer and firmer. Our market is also firm, but rupee prices show little or no change.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins	3	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	3	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady but not so active as last week and prices in most of the cases are nearly unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,500; Bank of Indias have improved to Rs. 66; Credit Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 11 1-4; Bombay Merchants' Bank at Rs. 11; Indian Specie Bank shares during the earlier part of the week declined to Rs. 62 and later on have improved to Rs. 64; Central Bank of India shares have changed hands at Rs. 28 1-4; Eastern Bank at Rs. 81 1-2. Press shares are neglected with very little doing in them and are nearly unchanged at previous quotation. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have changed hands at Rs. 700; Bombay Cotton have advanced to Rs. 395; Bombay United have ruled at and about Rs. 490; Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,110; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares at Rs. 1,440; Crescent's at Rs. 102 1-2; Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 435; Edward Sassoon have changed hands at Rs. 213 3-4; Fazutbhoys have declined to Rs. 417 1-2; Finlays have improved to Rs. 342 1-2; Hindustan Mill Shares have changed hands at Rs. 660; Jamshed's at Rs. 202 1-2; Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 772 1-2; Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,420; Manockji Petits have kept at and about Rs. 2,625; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 232 1-2; New City of Bombay at Rs. 915; Phœnix at Rs. 121 1-4; Sassoon Spinning, have improved to Rs. 820; Standards are unchanged at Rs. 1,345; Sun Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 117 1-2; Swan Mills at Rs. 240; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,440. In miscellaneous companies, Bamankuas have declined to Rs. 11 1-2; Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 100 C. D.; Bombay Burmah Trading Company at Rs. 875 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tram-way's Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 154 and Preference shares at Rs. 130 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares at Rs. 280 and Preference shares have improved to Rs. 295; Central India Mining have changed hands at Rs. 40; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are steady at Rs. 790; Shivrajpur's after touching Rs. 24 1-2 have declined at Rs. 23 1-2; Shivrajpur Syndicate debentures have changed hands at Rs. 521 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 86; Preference shares to Rs. 176 and deferred shares at Rs. 152; Thackers are steady at Rs. 200; Treschers have changed hands at Rs. 465. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 625; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 152; Tapty Valley have declined to Rs. 520; Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 130; Central Provinces have improved to Rs. 66 1-2 and Guzarat Ry. at Rs. 92 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st May, 1912, as compared with the statement of 14th May, 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	May. 14. Rs. a. p.	May. 21. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at fixed office.	1,75,62,574 8 7	1,90,91,869 13 0
Other Deposits, &c	16,16,11,810 5 4	16,20,92,171 12 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	12,45,878 10 2	6,28,015 2 10
Sundries	24,88,030 9 0	24,51,063 10 6
	22,09,08,294 1 1	22,22,63,120 7 0
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised investments	2,79,72,015 0 0	2,96,02,315 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	56,90,473 0 0	56,32,473 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,07,01,951 15 11	3,95,63,065 0 9
Bills discounted &c	4,49,37,130 9 2	4,53,63,299 14 11
Balances with other Banks	3,40,78,651 1 3	3,38,79,310 10 6
Bullion	40,82,091 15 2	35,51,096 5 6
Dead Stock	25,37,950 6 10	25,38,115 8 10
Stamps	12,517 4 5	12,184 2 4
Sundries	3,72,665 0 4	3,73,369 4 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	16,03,85,446 5 1	16,05,15,228 15 5
Cash, &c., at Branches	6,05,22,847 12 0	6,17,47,891 7 7
	22,09,08,294 1 1	22,22,63,120 7 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	16,54,476	Increase.
Government at Branches	1,21,181	Decrease.
Other Deposits	4,80,361	Increase.
Post Bills	6,17,863	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	15,72,300	Increase.
Loans	11,38,886	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	4,26,169	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	1,94,341	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	10,31,009	Increase.
Do. at Branches	1,91,034	Do.
Percentage	33·51.	

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., writing from Manchester on 9th May, the following weekly report :—

Liverpool—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	6·49	6·23
Do. Current Month	6·29 1-2	6·03 1-2
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	9 9·16d.	9 1-2d.
New York—Cotton.	Yesterday.	Last Week.
Spot—Cents.	11·30	11·40
London	To-day.	Last Week
Bar Silver	27 7-8d.	28 3-16d.
Bank of Eng. Rate	3 p.c.	3 1-2 p.c.

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,355,020	961,640
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,211,620	837,070
American cotton into sight	14,746,000	11,258,000
Receipts at American Ports	11,415,000	8,167,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	4,805,000	3,406,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,630,000	2,271,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	280,000	252,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	117,000	230,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	80,000	73,000

For the week ending the 3rd instant, the movement of American Cotton "into sight" was 110,000 bales, and last year for the corresponding week it was 63,000 bales; the "out of sight" figures i.e. deliveries to the World's Spinners were 319,000 bales, and last year 224.000 bales.

For the first eight months of this Season the World's Spinners took 11,747,000 bales of American Cotton compared with 10,101,000 and 10,139,000 for the same period in the two former large crop reasons of 1908-9 and 1906-7 respectively, and assuming a liberal estimate for the takings of the remaining 4 months say 3,900,000 bales, there would be a carry-over of about 1,300,000 bales on August 31st a per or about equal to 1908-9 and 1906-7 this calculation is based upon 16,000,000 bales as the 'into sight" figures for this season.

The carry-over given above would be quite a moderate one but as Spinners Stocks would probably be abundant, there would be enough Cotton.

There are however weighty factors on the bull side, which some of our customers in the East may not have fully appreciated such as the World's increasing population and years of abundant crops most of the larger Cotton Textile using countries, the increase in the tropical for East of Rubber, Tea, Coffee, etc., plantations, the largely increased trade of British India, and other causes contributing to an increased consumption of Cotton Textiles—additional support is given to the strength of the Cotton position, by greatly improved trade on the Continent and in America, and in this district both Cotton Mills and other industrial Works are going full speed—further the prospect of an early settlement of affairs in China, and sooner or later the improvement which must take place in Turkey and Egypt, besides good general prospects and activity in other countries, altogether make the volume of demand for Cottons larger than ever before already the Raw Cotton Markets report there are no Bears and here it is practically the same.

More weaving machinery has been and is being laid down in this district, and this process will no doubt continue the extra looms in work have enabled orders to be booked for delivery in quite a short time. With these facts to start with, and the reported considerable injury to the growing Cotton plants and the hindered preparation of the soil, in all the Cotton States of America east of the Mississippi, a sharp advance in Cotton prices at New York, Liverpool and elsewhere has taken place Texas and Oklahoma alone are reported upon favourably for the week, and it appears certain the next Crop will be late all round this is another Bull support. The best time to buy for the present may have been passed, and there appears little doubt the Bull element under all the circumstances will keep Cotton prices up and may indeed succeed in driving them higher there are only the uncertainties concerning the present growing Crops in different countries and the unknown character of the S. W. Monsoon in India, which we can adduce as important deterrents to an advance in prices.

Bombay stocks were reduced 8,287 packages in March, being 47,455 on the 31st our Board of Trade returns shew increased export last month of Cotton Textiles in bulk, notwithstanding the stoppages our market is quiet but firm and advancing China reports are more [cheerful Merchants hold off, not yet daring to pay advances in case weather reports improve.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, May 17.

THE response of Canadian public opinion to Mr. Churchill's speech at the Shipwright's dinner is swift and emphatic. The Montreal "Star," in fact, finds cause for complaint in the "delusion that it is necessary to humour and flatter the Dominions," as though they desired to possess and use their navies as toys. The Dominions are not children; they can appreciate the stern necessity of co-ordinating the naval defences of the Empire and using its resources to develop the last fraction of naval strength. Let us get to business and make a start, anyhow. We may make some blunders at the outset, which will have to be paid for in cash; but, as the right spirit is alive, they will not be paid for in national humiliation. Needless to say, the Suicide Club are already wild with apprehension lest they should be called upon to "live another morn," and attacks are being made on Mr. Winst on Churchill similar to those which Mr. McKenna had to bear for daring to do his duty. The First Lord will not be turned from his course by the objurgations of these amiable lunatics. What he is asking for the defence of the country is, in the view of those who have given most thought to the question, barely, if at all, sufficient. It is accepted in the conviction that it is all he can get in face of the mischievous activity of a section of his own party, and that a weaker man might not get so much.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's repetition of the familiar accusation that the Press "works up the fever" which leads to war should at least have been qualified. No accusation is more recklessly brought against the Press than this. Speakers at Peace Conferences never seem to be able to realise that newspapers always stand to lose heavily, and very rarely to win anything, through war. A war of any size heavily increases the outlay of daily newspapers, with no proportionate return. If the war is one in which their own country is engaged, their revenue from advertisements goes down with a rush. War has, it is true, sometimes been partly brought about by newspapers, but it has far more frequently been prevented by the Press.

No Briton with his heart in the right place will read unmoved the speeches delivered by the King at Aldershot, to his soldiers. Once again his Majesty has sounded the notes of Patriotism and Duty—notes which he has stressed so signally in his own person during the whole of his public life, and particularly in those larger opportunities which the Crown has given him. And speeches, though addressed primarily to the Army, really apply to us all. Are we not all, civilians and soldiers alike, King's Men, with grand traditions to maintain, great deeds to emulate, and sacred symbols of our country's honour and prestige to uphold? The King has spoken, not to his Army only, but to his people.

Chamberlain Day was marked by the second annual meeting of the Imperial Mission, over which Lord Dundonald presided. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who was the chief speaker, dwelt on the lead which Canada is taking in promoting the union of the Empire both for trade and defence. Amid the domestic preoccupations of the time, the Unionist party are running a grave risk of allowing the most vitalising article of their faith to be obscured. In season and out of season the great inspiration of the first Missionary of Empire must be held up before the eyes of the people. Imperial Preference is the royal road to Imperial Union. It is the golden motto of Chamberlain Day, and we may be thankful that such a body as the Imperial Mission has been founded to drive it home.

Mr. Jane's latest enterprise, "All the World's Aircraft," the second issue of which has just been published, gives comfortable reason for thinking that the history of the submarine is about to be repeated. In the victory of the air, it is not the machine which matters, but the man. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that, alone of all nations, we have more airmen than aircraft, and that, instead of being at the bottom of the list, as many people would have us think, we are second only to France, and not a bad second to her. What is most important of all, we have three times as many naval airmen as any other country. There is a great deal yet to be done, however. No doubt the £11,000 offered in prizes by the War Office for certain tests will help to do it.

Every tel-phone user will fervently pray for the success of the Epsom experiment with the automatic system. Nevermore to hear "nubber pliz," in tones like the quack of a distressed duck; nevermore to wait with the depressing consciousness that it is six to four on the wrong "nubber" being given; nevermore to be assured that no answer can be obtained from a business house with four lines in the middle of the working day—it is a dream of Elysium, too good to be true. We fear, however, that no safeguard will ever be invented which will prevent your being called from bed at an unreasonable hour to listen to a pressing invitation from people you do not know to join them in a game you never play.

With one impatuous outburst the German Emperor has overthrown all the good work which his Government has effected in Alsace-Lorraine, culminating in last year's grant of a Constitution. It was, it is true, a very modified and limited Constitution. Still, it was a Constitution, and it therefore implied liberty to speak and act with freedom. But Alsace-Lorraine's speeches and acts have not been so enthusiastically Prussian as the Emperor and Prussia could desire; and now his Imperial Majesty has informed the two provinces, through the Burgomaster of Strassburg, that, unless their behaviour becomes more satisfactory, he may suppress the Constitution and incorporate the Reichsland in Prussia. Even in Germany and Austria the outburst has shocked the public conscience; while the feeling of Alsace-Lorraine itself can be surmised easily enough. The two provinces have lost none of their old attachment to France in forty-two years, and the recent history of the old motherland has only quickened their pride in her.

The incident is a deadly comment on that streak of incalculableness which has ever been one of the defects of the Emperor's equally undoubted great qualities. Hitherto he has always shown the Alsace-Lorrainers the charming side of his personality—and all Europe knows how fascinating that can be. Now, in a moment of heat, he not only offends the Provinces mortally, but draws down upon himself the stinging and haughty retort of the German Press, that he did not give Alsace-Lorraine its Constitution, and therefore has not the power to withdraw it, much less to incorporate the Provinces into Prussia. There is, however an uglier side to the incident than a mere outbreak of temper. His Imperial Majesty has conferred a title on Herr Mandel, the Under-Secretary of State, who has been so identified with the attempt to drive M. Heyler out of his directorship of the Grafenstaden ironworks on account of his "French sympathies." And it is openly hinted that certain rival Rhenish Westphalian industrialists have been promoting the agitation against M. Heyler. For the Emperor to step into such a squabble as this, and to take a side in it, is surely as disastrous an incursion into the world of business as could well be imagined. Yet, here again, we have that incalculableness to which we have referred, and another defect of great qualities. The whole incident is strange and deplorable.

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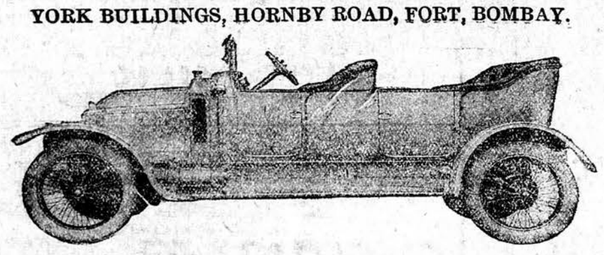

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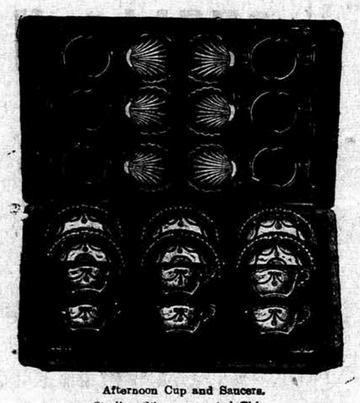

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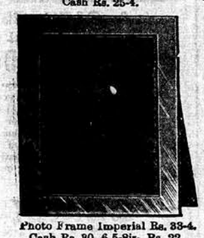

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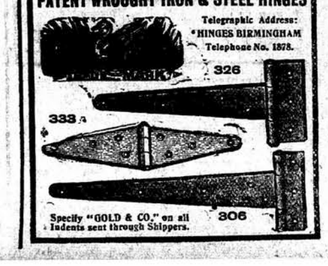

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